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(54) Title: PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDS

(57) Abstract: Pyrimidine derivatives, which are useful as TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 inhibitors are described herein. The described invention also includes methods of making such pyrimidine derivatives as well as methods of using the same in the treatment of hyperproliferative diseases.



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PYRIMIDINE COMPOUNDS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to pyrimidine derivatives, compositions and medicaments containing the same, as well as processes for the preparation and use of such compounds, compositions and medicaments. Such pyrimidine derivatives are useful in the treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate angiogenesis.

10 The process of angiogenesis is the development of new blood vessels, generally capillaries, from pre-existing vasculature. Angiogenesis is defined as involving (i) activation of endothelial cells; (ii) increased vascular permeability; (iii) subsequent dissolution of the basement membrane and extravasation of plasma components leading to formation of a provisional fibrin gel extracellular matrix; (iv) proliferation
15 and mobilization of endothelial cells; (v) reorganization of mobilized endothelial cells to form functional capillaries; (vi) capillary loop formation; and (vii) deposition of basement membrane and recruitment of perivascular cells to newly formed vessels. Normal angiogenesis is activated during tissue growth, from embryonic development through maturity, and then enters a period of relative quiescence during adulthood.
20 Normal angiogenesis is also activated during wound healing, and at certain stages of the female reproductive cycle. Inappropriate angiogenesis has been associated with several disease states including various retinopathies; ischemic disease; atherosclerosis; chronic inflammatory disorders; and cancer. The role of angiogenesis in disease states is discussed, for instance, in Fan et al, Trends in Pharmacol Sci. 16:54-66; Shawver et al, DDT Vol. 2, No. 2 February 1997; Folkmann, 1995, Nature Medicine 1:27-31.
25

 In cancer, the growth of solid tumors has been shown to be angiogenesis dependent. (See Folkmann, J., J. Nat'l. Cancer Inst., 1990, 82, 4-6.) Consequently, the targeting of pro-angiogenic pathways in cancer treatment is a strategy being widely
30 pursued in order to provide new therapeutics in these areas of great, unmet medical need. The role of tyrosine kinases involved in angiogenesis and in the vascularization of solid tumors has drawn interest. Until recently most interest in this area has

focused on growth factors such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and its receptors termed vascular endothelial growth factor receptor(s) (VEGFR). VEGF, a polypeptide, is mitogenic for endothelial cells *in vitro* and stimulates angiogenic responses *in vivo*. VEGF has also been linked to inappropriate angiogenesis (Pinedo, H.M. et al The Oncologist, Vol. 5, No. 90001, 1-2, April 2000). VEGFR(s) are protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). PTKs catalyze the phosphorylation of specific tyrosyl residues in proteins involved in the regulation of cell growth and differentiation. (A.F. Wilks, Progress in Growth Factor Research, 1990, 2, 97-111; S.A. Courtneidge, Dev. Suppl., 1993, 57-64; J.A. Cooper, Semin. Cell Biol., 1994, 5(6), 377-387; R.F. Paulson, Semin. Immunol., 1995, 7(4), 267-277; A.C. Chan, Curr. Opin. Immunol., 1996, 8(3), 394-401).

Three PTK receptors for VEGF have been identified: VEGFR-1 (Flt-1); VEGFR-2 (Flk-1 or KDR) and VEGFR-3 (Flt-4). These receptors are involved in angiogenesis and participate in signal transduction (Mustonen, T. et al J. Cell Biol. 1995:129:895-898). Of particular interest is VEGFR-2, which is a transmembrane receptor PTK expressed primarily in endothelial cells. Activation of VEGFR-2 by VEGF is a critical step in the signal transduction pathway that initiates tumor angiogenesis. VEGF expression may be constitutive to tumor cells and can also be upregulated in response to certain stimuli. One such stimuli is hypoxia, where VEGF expression is upregulated in both tumor and associated host tissues. The VEGF ligand activates VEGFR-2 by binding with its extracellular VEGF binding site. This leads to receptor dimerization of VEGFRs and autophosphorylation of tyrosine residues at the intracellular kinase domain of VEGFR-2. The kinase domain operates to transfer a phosphate from ATP to the tyrosine residues, thus providing binding sites for signaling proteins downstream of VEGFR-2 leading ultimately to initiation of angiogenesis (McMahon, G., The Oncologist, Vol. 5, No. 90001, 3-10, April 2000).

Angiopoietin 1 (Ang1), a ligand for the endothelium-specific receptor tyrosine kinase TIE-2, is a novel angiogenic factor (Davis et al, Cell, 1996, 87:1161-1169; Partanen et al, Mol. Cell Biol, 12:1698-1707 (1992); U.S. Patent Nos. 5,521,073; 5,879,672; 5,877,020; and 6,030,831). The acronym TIE represents "tyrosine kinase containing Ig and EGF homology domains". TIE is used to identify a class of receptor

tyrosine kinases, which are exclusively expressed in vascular endothelial cells and early hemopoietic cells. Typically, TIE receptor kinases are characterized by the presence of an EGF-like domain and an immunoglobulin (IG) like domain, which consists of extracellular folding units, stabilized by intra-chain disulfide bonds (Partanen et al
5 Curr. Topics Microbiol. Immunol., 1999, 237:159-172). Unlike VEGF, which functions during the early stages of vascular development, Ang1 and its receptor TIE-2 function in the later stages of vascular development, i.e., during vascular remodeling (remodeling refers to formation of a vascular lumen) and maturation (Yancopoulos et al, Cell, 1998, 93:661-664; Peters, K.G., Circ. Res., 1998, 83(3):342-3; Suri et al, Cell 87,
10 1171-1180 (1996)).

Consequently, inhibition of TIE-2 would be expected to serve to disrupt remodeling and maturation of new vasculature initiated by angiogenesis thereby disrupting the angiogenic process. Furthermore, inhibition at the kinase domain
15 binding site of VEGFR-2 would block phosphorylation of tyrosine residues and serve to disrupt initiation of angiogenesis. Presumably then, inhibition of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 should prevent tumor angiogenesis and serve to retard or eradicate tumor growth. Accordingly, a treatment for cancer or other disorders associated with inappropriate angiogenesis could be provided.

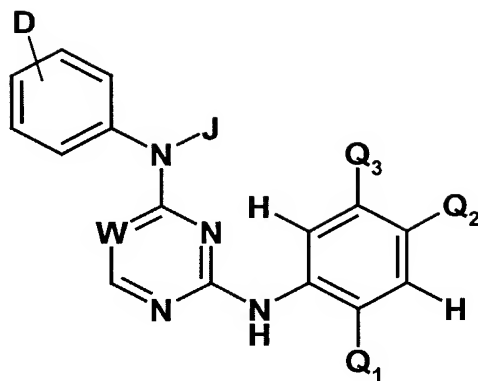
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The present inventors have discovered novel pyrimidine compounds, which are inhibitors of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 kinase activity. Such pyrimidine derivatives are useful in the treatment of disorders, including cancer, associated with inappropriate angiogenesis.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula (I):



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

5 W is N or C-R, wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or cyano;

J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, aralkyl, cyanoalkyl,

-(CH₂)_pC=CH(CH₂)_tH, -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

p is 1, 2, or 3;

10 t is 0 or 1;

D is -N(H)(X);

X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-(X₃) wherein

X₁ is C(O) or C(S) and q is 1, or

15 X₁ is -C(O) or -S(O)₂ and q is 0,

X₂ is N(H) or O, and

X₃ is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl,
or heteroaryl, or

20

alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or
heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅),

X₄ is C(H)₂ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, -CN, -NR¹R', N(H)C(O)R'', N(H)C(O)OR'', N(H)C(O)NR¹R', N(H)S(O)₂R'', OR'', OC(O)R'', C(O)R'', SR'', -S(O)R''', S(O)₂R'''R''', -or S(O)₂NR¹R', where,

5 R' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(O)₂R¹, -S(O)R¹, or C(O)R¹;

R'' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, -NR³R⁴, -S(O)₂R¹, -S(O)R¹, or C(O)R¹; and

R''' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, or -NR³R⁴;

10

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ haloalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, or C₁-C₂ haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

15 A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is oxygen and m is 0 or 1, or

20 Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and

Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR³R⁴, aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

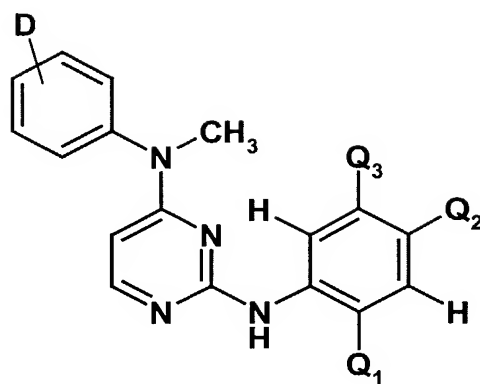
25 R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocyclyl, and -NR³R⁴;

R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -S(O)₂R⁵, and -C(O)R⁵; and

R⁵ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl.

30

In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula (II):



(II)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

5 D is $-N(H)(X)$;

X is the group defined by $-(X_1)-(X_2)_q-(X_3)$ wherein

X_1 is $C(O)$ or $C(S)$ and q is 1, or

X_1 is $-C(O)$ or $-S(O)_2$ and q is 0,

10 X_2 is $N(H)$ or O , and

X_3 is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or

alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or
15 heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$,

X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, $-CN$, $-$
20 $NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, $-$ or $S(O)_2NR'R'$, where,

R' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-OR^1$, $-SR^1$, $-S(O)_2R^1$, $-$
 $S(O)R^1$, or $C(O)R^1$;

R'' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-OR^1$, $-NR^3R^4$, $-S(O)_2R^1$, $-$
25 $S(O)R^1$, or $C(O)R^1$; and

R''' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, or -NR³R⁴;

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ haloalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, or C₁-C₂ haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

5 Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

10 Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is oxygen and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and

15 Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR³R⁴, aryl, arylamino, aralkyl,
aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

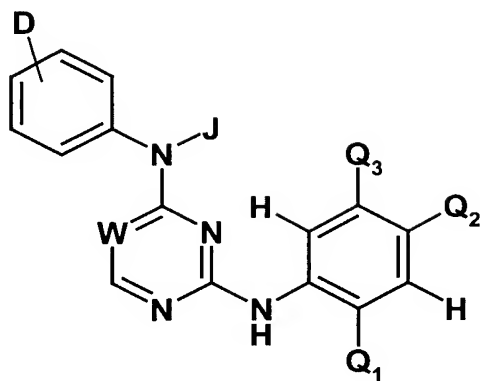
R¹ is hydrogen, heterocyclyl, and -NR³R⁴;

20 R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy,
aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl,
heterocyclyl, -S(O)₂R⁵, and -C(O)R⁵; and

R⁵ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl.

In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of
Formula (I):

25



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

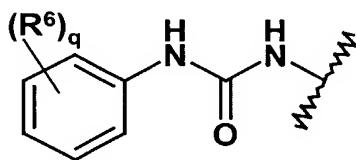
wherein:

- 5 W is N or C-R, wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or cyano;
J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, aralkyl, cyanoalkyl,
-(CH₂)_pC=CH(CH₂)_tH, -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

p is 1, 2, or 3;

t is 0 or 1;

- 10 D is



q is 1, 2, or 3;

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ haloalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, or C₁-C₂ haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

- 15 Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

- 20 Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is O and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, $S(O)$, or $C(O)$; and

Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR^3R^4 , aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

5 R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-S(O)_2R^5$, and $-C(O)R^5$;

R^5 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl; and

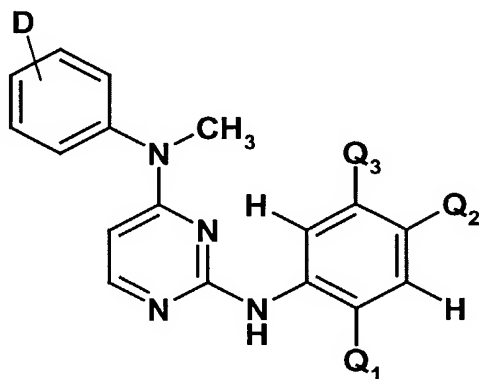
R^6 is the group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, wherein

10 X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR^7R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)OR^7$, $-N(H)C(O)NR^7R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2NR^7R^7$, $-OC(O)R^7$, $OC(O)NR^7R^7$, $-C(O)R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-SR^7$, $-S(O)R^7$, $S(O)_2R^7R^7$, -or $S(O)_2NR^7R^7$; and

15 R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylamino, aralkylamino, aryl or heteroaryl.

In a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula (II):

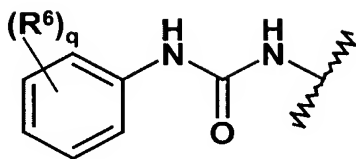


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or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

D is



q is 1, 2, or 3;

Q_1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, or C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy;

Q_2 is A^1 or A^2 ;

5 Q_3 is A^1 when Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^2 when Q_2 is A^1 ;

wherein

A^1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, $-OR^1$, and

A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein

Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

10 Z is NR^2 and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is O and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH_2NR^2 and m is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, $S(O)$, or $C(O)$; and

Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR^3R^4 , aryl, arylamino, aralkyl,

15 aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-S(O)_2R^5$, and $-C(O)R^5$;

R^5 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl; and

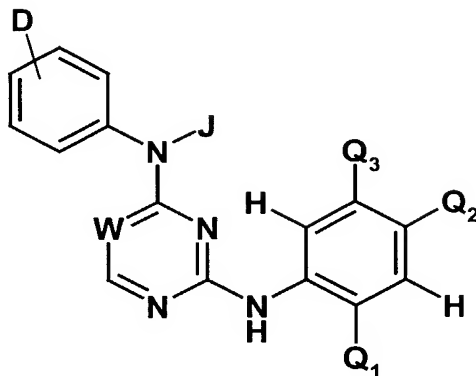
20 R^6 is the group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, wherein

X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR^7R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)OR^7$, $-N(H)C(O)NR^7R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2NR^7R^7$, $-OC(O)R^7$,
 25 $OC(O)NR^7R^7$, $-C(O)R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-SR^7$, $-S(O)R^7$, $S(O)_2R^7R^7$, -or $S(O)_2NR^7R^7$; and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylamino, aralkylamino, aryl or heteroaryl.

In a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula (I):



(I)

5 or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

W is N or C-R, wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or cyano;

J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, aralkyl, cyanoalkyl,

10 -(CH₂)_pC=CH(CH₂)_tH, -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

p is 1, 2, or 3;

t is 0 or 1;

D is -N(R⁸)(X);

15 X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-(X₃) wherein

X₁ is C(O) or C(S) and q is 1, or

X₁ is -C(O) or -S(O)₂ and q is 0,

X₂ is N(H) or O, and

20

X₃ is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or

alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅),

25

X_4 is $C(H)_z$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, -CN, -NR'R', N(H)C(O)R'', N(H)C(O)OR'', N(H)C(O)NR'R', N(H)S(O)₂R'', OR'', OC(O)R'', C(O)R'', SR'', -S(O)R''', S(O)₂R'''R''', -or S(O)₂NR'R', where,

R' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, -SR¹, -S(O)₂R¹, -S(O)R¹, or C(O)R¹;

R'' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, -NR³R⁴, -S(O)₂R¹, -S(O)R¹, or C(O)R¹; and

R''' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -OR¹, or -NR³R⁴;

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, or C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is oxygen and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and

Z² is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR³R⁴, aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocyclyl, and -NR³R⁴;

R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -S(O)₂R⁵, and -C(O)R⁵;

R⁵ is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl; and

R⁸ is hydrogen or C_1 - C_3 alkyl.

In a sixth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof and one or more of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents and excipients.

In a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a salt, solvate or a physiologically functional derivative thereof.

In an eighth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof for use in therapy.

In a ninth aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a disorder mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity.

In a tenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof and (ii) an agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function.

In an eleventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being characterized by inappropriate angiogenesis, comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective

amount of a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As used herein, the term "effective amount" means that amount of a drug or pharmaceutical agent that will elicit the biological or medical response of a tissue, system, animal or human that is being sought, for instance, by a researcher or clinician. Furthermore, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means any
10 amount which, as compared to a corresponding subject who has not received such amount, results in improved treatment, healing, prevention, or amelioration of a disease, disorder, or side effect, or a decrease in the rate of advancement of a disease or disorder. The term also includes within its scope amounts effective to enhance normal physiological function.

15

As used herein the term "alkyl" refers to a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radical having from one to twelve carbon atoms, optionally substituted with substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfenyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl,
20 oxo, hydroxy, mercapto, amino optionally substituted by alkyl, carboxy, carbamoyl optionally substituted by alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, heteroaryl, aminosulfonyl optionally substituted by alkyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, or C₁-C₆ perfluoroalkyl, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed. Examples of "alkyl" as used herein include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl,
25 isopentyl, and the like.

As used herein, the terms "C₁-C₂ alkyl", "C₁-C₃ alkyl", "C₁-C₄ alkyl" and "C₁-C₆ alkyl" refer to an alkyl group, as defined above, containing at least 1, and at most 2, 3, 4, or 6, carbon atoms respectively. Examples of such branched or straight-chained
30 alkyl groups useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, and isopentyl.

As used herein, the term "halogen" refers to fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), or iodine (I) and the term "halo" refers to the halogen radicals fluoro (-F), chloro (-Cl), bromo(-Br), and iodo(-I).

5 As used herein, the terms "C₁-C₂ haloalkyl", "C₁-C₃ haloalkyl", "C₁-C₄ haloalkyl", and "C₁-C₆ haloalkyl" refer to an alkyl group as defined above containing at least 1, and at most 2, 3, 4, or 6, carbon atoms respectively substituted with at least one halo group, halo being as defined herein. Examples of such branched or straight chained haloalkyl groups useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to,
10 methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl and n-butyl substituted independently with one or more halos, e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl" refers to a non-aromatic cyclic hydrocarbon ring. In a like manner the term "C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl" refers to a non-
15 aromatic cyclic hydrocarbon ring having from three to seven carbon atoms and which optionally includes a C₁-C₆ alkyl linker through which it may be attached. The C₁-C₆ alkyl group is as defined above. Exemplary "C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl" groups useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl.

20

As used herein, the term "heterocyclic" or the term "heterocyclyl" refers to a three to twelve-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic ring, being saturated or having one or more degrees of unsaturation, containing one or more heteroatom substitutions selected from S, S(O), S(O)₂, O, or N, optionally substituted with
25 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfenyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl, oxo, hydroxy, mercapto, amino optionally substituted by alkyl, carboxy, carbamoyl optionally substituted by alkyl, aminosulfonyl optionally substituted by alkyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, or C₁-C₆ perfluoroalkyl, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed. Such a ring may be
30 optionally fused to one or more other "heterocyclic" ring(s) or cycloalkyl ring(s). Examples of "heterocyclic" moieties include, but are not limited to, tetrahydrofuran, pyran, 1,4-dioxane, 1,3-dioxane, piperidine, piperazine, 2,4-piperazinedione,

pyrrolidine, imidazolidine, pyrazolidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, tetrahydrothiopyran, tetrahydrothiophene, and the like.

As used herein, the term "aryl" refers to an optionally substituted benzene ring or to an optionally substituted benzene ring system fused to one or more optionally substituted benzene rings to form, for example, anthracene, phenanthrene, or naphthalene ring systems. Exemplary optional substituents include C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfenyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino, alkylcarboxy, alkylcarboxamide, oxo, hydroxy, mercapto, amino optionally substituted by alkyl or acyl, carboxy, tetrazolyl, carbamoyl optionally substituted by alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl, aminosulfonyl optionally substituted by alkyl, acyl, aroyl, aroylamino, heteroaroyl, acyloxy, aroyloxy, heteroaroyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, aryl optionally substituted with aryl, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, or C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl, ureido, arylurea, alkylurea, cycloalkylurea, alkylthiourea, aryloxy, or aralkoxy, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed. Examples of "aryl" groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, 2-naphthyl, 1-naphthyl, biphenyl, as well as substituted derivatives thereof.

As used herein, the term "aralkyl" refers to an aryl or heteroaryl group, as defined herein, attached through a C₁-C₃ alkylene linker, wherein the C₁-C₃ alkylene is as defined herein. Examples of "aralkyl" include, but are not limited to, benzyl, phenylpropyl, 2-pyridylmethyl, 3-isoxazolylmethyl, 5-methyl, 3-isoxazolylmethyl, and 2-imidazolyl ethyl.

As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" refers to a monocyclic five to seven membered aromatic ring, or to a fused bicyclic or tricyclic aromatic ring system comprising two of such monocyclic five to seven membered aromatic rings. These heteroaryl rings contain one or more nitrogen, sulfur, and/or oxygen heteroatoms, where N-oxides and sulfur oxides and dioxides are permissible heteroatom substitutions and may be optionally substituted with up to three members selected from a group consisting of C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₆

alkylsulfenyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl, oxo, hydroxy, mercapto, amino optionally substituted by alkyl, carboxy, tetrazolyl, carbamoyl optionally substituted by alkyl, aminosulfonyl optionally substituted by alkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, acyloxy, aroyloxy, heteroaroyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, nitro, cyano, halogen, C₁-C₆ perfluoroalkyl, heteroaryl, or aryl, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed. Examples of "heteroaryl" groups used herein include furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, oxo-pyridyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, pyridazyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, indolyl, indazolyl, and substituted versions thereof.

10

As used herein, the term "alkoxy" refers to the group R_aO-, where R_a is alkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ alkoxy" refers to an alkoxy group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms. Exemplary C₁-C₆ alkoxy groups useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, and t-butoxy.

15

As used herein, the term "amino" refers to the group -NH₂.

As used herein the term "alkylamino" refers to the group -NHR_a wherein R_a is alkyl as defined above.

20

As used herein the term "arylamino" refers to the group -NHR_a wherein R_a is aryl as defined above.

As used herein the term "aralkylamino" refers to the group -NHR_a wherein R_a is an aralkyl group as defined above.

25

As used herein the term "aralkoxy" refers to the group R_bR_aO-, where R_a is alkyl and R_b is aryl or heteroaryl all as defined above.

30

As used herein the term "aryloxy" refers to the group R_aO-, where R_a is aryl or heteroaryl both as defined above.

As used herein the term "ureido" refers to the group -NHC(O)NH_2

As used herein, the term "arylurea" refers to the group -NHC(O)NHR_a wherein
5 R_a is aryl as defined above.

As used herein, the term "arylthiourea" refers to the group -NHC(S)NHR_a
wherein R_a is aryl as defined above.

10 As used herein, the term "alkylurea" refers to the group -NHC(O)NHR_a wherein
 R_a is alkyl as defined above.

As used herein, the term "cycloalkylurea" refers to the group -NHC(O)NHR_a
wherein R_a is cycloalkyl as defined above.

15

As used herein, the term "C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxy" refers to the group $R_a\text{O-}$, where R_a
is C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl as defined above. Exemplary C₃-C₇ cycloalkoxy groups useful in the
present invention include, but are not limited to, cyclobutoxy, and cyclopentoxy.

20 As used herein, the term "haloalkoxy" refers to the group $R_a\text{O-}$, where R_a is
haloalkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy" refers to a haloalkoxy
group as defined herein wherein the haloalkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most
6, carbon atoms. Exemplary C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy groups useful in the present invention
include, but is not limited to, trifluoromethoxy.

25

As used herein, the term "alkylsulfanyl" refers to the group $R_a\text{S-}$, where R_a is
alkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ alkylsulfanyl" refers to an alkylsulfanyl
group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6,
carbon atoms.

30

As used herein, the term "haloalkylsulfanyl" refers to the group $R_a\text{S-}$, where R_a
is haloalkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ haloalkylsulfanyl" refers to a

haloalkylsulfanyl group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "alkylsulfenyl" refers to the group $R_aS(O)-$, where R_a is alkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ alkylsulfenyl" refers to an alkylsulfenyl group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "alkylsulfonyl" refers to the group $R_aS(O)_2-$, where R_a is alkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl" refers to an alkylsulfonyl group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "alkylsulfonylamino" refers to the group $-NHS(O)_2R_a$ wherein R_a is alkyl as defined above and the term "C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonylamino" refers to an alkylsulfonylamino group as defined herein wherein the alkyl moiety contains at least 1, and at most 6, carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "arylsulfonylamino" refers to the group $-NHS(O)_2R_a$ wherein R_a is aryl as defined above.

As used herein, the term "alkylcarboxamide" refers to the group $-NHC(O)R_a$ wherein R_a is alkyl, amino, or amino substituted with alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl as described above.

As used herein the term "alkylcarboxy" refers to the group $-C(O)R_a$ wherein R_a is alkyl as described above.

As used herein, the term "oxo" refers to the group $=O$.

As used herein, the term "mercapto" refers to the group $-SH$.

As used herein, the term "carboxy" refers to the group -C(O)OH .

As used herein, the term "cyano" refers to the group -CN .

5 As used herein the term "cyanoalkyl" refers to the group -CNR_a , wherein R_a is alkyl as defined above. Exemplary "cyanoalkyl" groups useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, cyanomethyl, cyanoethyl, and cyanoisopropyl.

10 As used herein, the term "aminosulfonyl" refers to the group $\text{-S(O)}_2\text{NH}_2$.

As used herein, the term "carbamoyl" refers to the group -C(O)NH_2 .

15 As used herein, the term "sulfanyl" shall refer to the group -S- .

As used herein, the term "sulfenyl" shall refer to the group -S(O)- .

As used herein, the term "sulfonyl" shall refer to the group $\text{-S(O)}_2\text{-}$ or $\text{-SO}_2\text{-}$.

20 As used herein, the term "acyl" refers to the group $R_a\text{C(O)-}$, where R_a is alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl as defined herein.

25 As used herein, the term "aroyl" refers to the group $R_a\text{C(O)-}$, where R_a is aryl as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "aroylamino" refers to the group $R_a\text{C(O)NH-}$, where R_a is aryl as defined herein.

30 As used herein, the term "heteroaroyl" refers to the group $R_a\text{C(O)-}$, where R_a is heteroaryl as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to the group $R_aOC(O)-$, where R_a is alkyl as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "acyloxy" refers to the group $R_aC(O)O-$, where R_a is
5 alkyl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "aroyloxy" refers to the group $R_aC(O)O-$, where R_a is aryl as defined herein.

10 As used herein, the term "heteroaroyloxy" refers to the group $R_aC(O)O-$, where R_a is heteroaryl as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "optionally" means that the subsequently described event(s) may or may not occur, and includes both event(s), which occur, and events
15 that do not occur.

As used herein, the term "physiologically functional derivative" refers to any pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of a compound of the present invention, for example, an ester or an amide, which upon administration to a mammal is capable of
20 providing (directly or indirectly) a compound of the present invention or an active metabolite thereof. Such derivatives are clear to those skilled in the art, without undue experimentation, and with reference to the teaching of Burger's Medicinal Chemistry And Drug Discovery, 5th Edition, Vol 1: Principles and Practice, which is incorporated herein by reference to the extent that it teaches physiologically
25 functional derivatives.

As used herein, the term "solvate" refers to a complex of variable stoichiometry formed by a solute (in this invention, a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a salt or physiologically functional derivative thereof) and a solvent. Such solvents for
30 the purpose of the invention may not interfere with the biological activity of the solute. Examples of suitable solvents include, but are not limited to, water, methanol, ethanol and acetic acid. Preferably the solvent used is a pharmaceutically acceptable

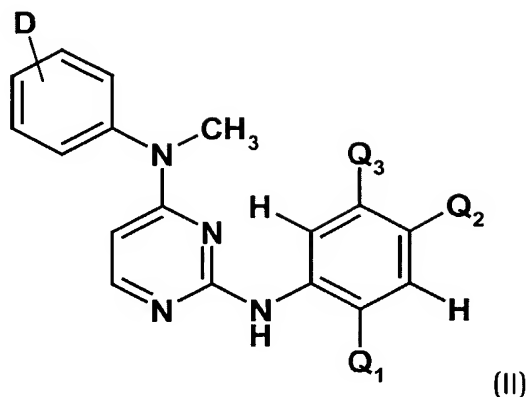
solvent. Examples of suitable pharmaceutically acceptable solvents include, without limitation, water, ethanol and acetic acid. Most preferably the solvent used is water.

As used herein, the term "substituted" refers to substitution with the named
5 substituent or substituents, multiple degrees of substitution being allowed unless otherwise stated.

Certain of the compounds described herein may contain one or more chiral
atoms, or may otherwise be capable of existing as two enantiomers. The compounds
10 of this invention include mixtures of enantiomers as well as purified enantiomers or enantiomerically enriched mixtures. Also included within the scope of the invention are the individual isomers of the compounds represented by formulae (I) and (II) above as well as any wholly or partially equilibrated mixtures thereof. The present invention also covers the individual isomers of the compounds represented by the formulas
15 above as mixtures with isomers thereof in which one or more chiral centers are inverted. Also, it is understood that any tautomers and mixtures of tautomers of the compounds of formulae (I) or (II) are included within the scope of the compounds of formulae (I) and (II).

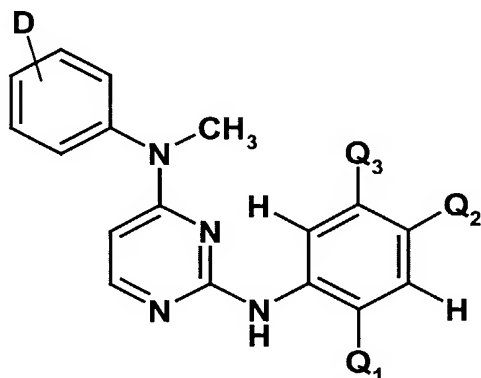
It is to be understood that reference to compounds of formula (I) and formula
20 (II) above, following herein, refers to compounds within the scope of both formula (I) and formula (II) as defined above with respect to W, D, X, X₁, X₂, X₃, X₄, X₅, Q₁, Q₂, Q₃, A¹, A², Z, Z¹, Z², R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R', R'', R''' or unless specifically limited otherwise. It is also understood that the following embodiments, including uses and compositions,
25 although recited with respect to formula (I) are also applicable to formula (II).

In one embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula
(II):

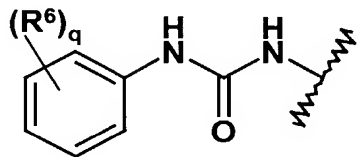


or salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, wherein D is N(H)X and X is as described above.

- 5 In another embodiment, the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula (II):




or salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, wherein D is



10

and R⁶ is as described above.

It is understood that D is attached to the phenyl group of Formula (I) through a bond to the appropriate substituent indicated by "  ". The appropriate attachments are further illustrated in the working examples recited below.

Furthermore, it is understood that D may be attached meta, para, or ortho, preferably meta or para, more preferably para, to the indicated attachment to the rest of Formula (I).

5 In one embodiment, W is N. In a preferred embodiment, W is C-R wherein R is as described above. In a more preferred embodiment, W is C-R wherein R is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, cyanoalkyl, or -
(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH. In a preferred embodiment, J is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl,
10 cyanomethyl, or -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, wherein p is 1 and t is 0. In a more preferred embodiment, J is methyl.

In one embodiment, D is -N(H)X, wherein X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-
(X₃) and X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H), q is 1, and X₃ is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy,
15 aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅), where X₄ is -(CH₂)_z where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, -NR'R', N(H)C(O)R'', N(H)C(O)OR'', N(H)C(O)NR'R',
20 N(H)S(O)₂R'', OR'', OC(O)R'', C(O)R'', SR'', -S(O)R''', S(O)₂R'''R''', -or S(O)₂NR'R'.

In a preferred embodiment, D is -N(H)X, wherein X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-(X₃) and X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H), q is 1, and X₃ is aryl or aryl substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅), where X₄ is -(CH₂)_z where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and
25 X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, -NR'R', N(H)C(O)R'', N(H)C(O)OR'', N(H)C(O)NR'R', N(H)S(O)₂R'', OR'', OC(O)R'', C(O)R'', SR'', -S(O)R''', S(O)₂R'''R''', -or S(O)₂NR'R'.

30 In another preferred embodiment, D is -N(H)X, wherein X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-(X₃) and X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H), q is 1, and X₃ is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅), where X₄ is -(CH₂)_z where z is

O and X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, -NR'R', N(H)C(O)R'', N(H)C(O)OR'', N(H)C(O)NR'R', N(H)S(O)₂R'', OR'', OC(O)R'', C(O)R', SR'', -S(O)R''', S(O)₂R''R''', -or S(O)₂NR'R'.

5

As recited above, X₃ may be aryl, including phenyl, or aryl, including phenyl, substituted with at least one group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅). It is understood that such aryl or phenyl group may also be optionally substituted as indicated above in the definition for "aryl" except where specifically limited.

10

In another embodiment, Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ alkyl or C₁-C₂ alkoxy. In a preferred embodiment, Q₁ is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy.

15

In one embodiment, Q₂ is A¹ and Q₃ is A². In an alternative embodiment, Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A¹.

20

In one embodiment, Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A¹, wherein A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, or C₁-C₃ haloalkyl and A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1; Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR³R⁴ and wherein R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino. In a preferred embodiment, Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A¹, wherein A¹ is hydrogen or chlorine and A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z¹ is S(O)₂; and Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR³R⁴, wherein R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

25

30

In one embodiment, Q₂ is A¹ and Q₃ is A², wherein A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, or C₁-C₃ alkyl and A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1; Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR³R⁴, and wherein R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino. In a preferred embodiment, Q₂ is A¹ and Q₃ is A², wherein A¹ is hydrogen, methyl, or chlorine and A² is

the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is S(O)_2 ; and Z^2 is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

5 In a preferred embodiment, X_1 is C(O) , X_2 is $-\text{N(H)}$, X_3 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(\text{X}_4)_z-(\text{X}_5)$, where X_4 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_z$ where z is 0 and X_5 is hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)C(O)R}''$, $\text{N(H)C(O)OR}''$, $\text{N(H)C(O)NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)S(O)}_2\text{R}''$, OR'' , $\text{OC(O)R}''$, $\text{C(O)R}''$, SR'' , $-\text{S(O)R}'''$,
 10 $\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}'''$, $-\text{or S(O)}_2\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, Q_1 is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy, Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^1 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is S(O)_2 ; and Z^2 is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

15

In a preferred embodiment, X_1 is C(O) , X_2 is $-\text{N(H)}$, X_3 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(\text{X}_4)_z-(\text{X}_5)$, where X_4 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_z$ where z is 0 and X_5 is hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)C(O)R}''$,
 20 $\text{N(H)C(O)OR}''$, $\text{N(H)C(O)NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)S(O)}_2\text{R}''$, OR'' , $\text{OC(O)R}''$, $\text{C(O)R}''$, SR'' , $-\text{S(O)R}'''$, $\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}'''$, $-\text{or S(O)}_2\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, Q_1 is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy, Q_2 is A^1 and Q_3 is A^2 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen, methyl, or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is S(O)_2 ; and Z^2 is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.
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Specific examples of compounds of the present invention include the following:

30 3-{[4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino}phenyl)-amino]pyrimidin-2-yl] amino}benzenesulfonamide;

- 3-{{4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}amino}carbonyl]amino}phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide;
- 5 3-[[4-{methyl[4-({[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl]amino}-pyrimidin-2-yl]amino] benzenesulfonamide;
- 3-[[4-{methyl[4-({[(3-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl]amino}pyrimidin-2-yl]amino] benzenesulfonamide;
- 10 3-({4-[[4-({[(2-chlorobenzyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino) benzenesulfonamide;
- 3-({4-[[4-({[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino) benzenesulfonamide;
- 15 3-({4-[[4-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- N*-(3-chlorophenyl)-*N'*-{4-[[2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl](methyl)amino]phenyl}urea;
- 20 3-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]-pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 25 3-({4-[[4-[(anilinocarbonyl)amino]phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 3-({4-[[4-({[(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)amino}carbonyl]amino)phenyl]- (methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 30 *N*-(3-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride;
- N*-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride;
- 35 3-({4-[[3-({[(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)amino}carbonyl]amino)phenyl]- (methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 40 3-({4-[[3-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]-pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

- 3-({4-[[3-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 5 *N*-{4-[(2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]urea;
- N*-{4-[(2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-(3-fluorophenyl)urea;
- 10 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 15 4-{4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl-}amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide;
- 20 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]urea;
- N*-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-5-yl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;
- 25 *N*-butyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;
- 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 30 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-({4-[[4-({[(2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;
- 35 4-{4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide;
- 40 *N*-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;
- N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)

pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-(2-phenylethyl)urea;

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N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea;

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N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

N-(4-acetylphenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

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N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylurea;

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N-(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

N-cyclohexyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

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N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea;

N-isopropyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

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N-(tert-butyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

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N-(3-({4-([4-({3-chlorophenyl)amino}carbonyl)amino)phenyl)(methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl]amino)benzyl]methanesulfonamide;

2-[4-({4-([4-({(ethylamino)carbonyl)amino}phenyl)(methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl]amino)phenyl)-*N*-methylethanesulfonamide;

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N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-(4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl]phenyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-(4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]phenyl)urea;

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phenyl-4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenylcarbamate;

benzyl-4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenylcarbamate;

5 phenyl-4-[(2-{[3-(aminosulfonyl)-4-methylphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methylamino)phenylcarbamate;

10 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-1-phenylmethanesulfonamide;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-2-phenylacetamide;

15 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylthiourea; and

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylguanidine;

20 or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

Another example of a compound of formula (I) includes:

25 *N*-methyl-*N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylurea; or

a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

Typically, the salts of the present invention are pharmaceutically acceptable
30 salts. Salts encompassed within the term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refer to non-toxic salts of the compounds of this invention. Salts of the compounds of the present invention may comprise acid addition salts derived from a nitrogen on a substituent in the compound of formula (I). Representative salts include the following salts: acetate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bisulfate, bitartrate, borate,
35 bromide, calcium edetate, camsylate, carbonate, chloride, clavulanate, citrate, dihydrochloride, edetate, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, gluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycolylarsanilate, hexylresorcinate, hydrabamine, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isethionate, lactate, lactobionate, laurate,

malate, maleate, mandelate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulfate, monopotassium maleate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, N-methylglucamine, oxalate, pamoate (embonate), palmitate, pantothenate, phosphate/diphosphate, polygalacturonate, potassium, salicylate, sodium, stearate, subacetate, succinate, 5 tannate, tartrate, teoclate, tosylate, triethiodide, trimethylammonium and valerate. Other salts, which are not pharmaceutically acceptable, may be useful in the preparation of compounds of this invention and these form a further aspect of the invention.

10 While it is possible that, for use in therapy, therapeutically effective amounts of a compound of formula (I), as well as salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof, may be administered as the raw chemical, it is possible to present the active ingredient as a pharmaceutical composition. Accordingly, the invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions, which include therapeutically effective 15 amounts of compounds of the formula (I) and salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof, and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, or excipients. The compounds of the formula (I) and salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof, are as described above. The carrier(s), diluent(s) or excipient(s) must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the 20 other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof. In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is also provided a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation including admixing a compound of the formula (I), or salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof, with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents or excipients.

25 Pharmaceutical formulations may be presented in unit dose forms containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient per unit dose. Such a unit may contain, for example, 0.5mg to 1g, preferably 1mg to 700mg, more preferably 5mg to 100mg of a compound of the formula (I), depending on the condition being treated, the route 30 of administration and the age, weight and condition of the patient, or pharmaceutical formulations may be presented in unit dose forms containing a predetermined amount of active ingredient per unit dose. Preferred unit dosage formulations are those

containing a daily dose or sub-dose, as herein above recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of an active ingredient. Furthermore, such pharmaceutical formulations may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmacy art.

5 Pharmaceutical formulations may be adapted for administration by any appropriate route, for example by the oral (including buccal or sublingual), rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal, sublingual or transdermal), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or intradermal) route. Such formulations may be prepared by any method known in the art of pharmacy, for
10 example by bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier(s) or excipient(s).

 Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules or tablets; powders or granules; solutions or
15 suspensions in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids; edible foams or whips; or oil-in-water liquid emulsions or water-in-oil liquid emulsions.

 For instance, for oral administration in the form of a tablet or capsule, the active drug component can be combined with an oral, non-toxic pharmaceutically
20 acceptable inert carrier such as ethanol, glycerol, water and the like. Powders are prepared by comminuting the compound to a suitable fine size and mixing with a similarly comminuted pharmaceutical carrier such as an edible carbohydrate, as, for example, starch or mannitol. Flavoring, preservative, dispersing and coloring agent can also be present.

25 Capsules are made by preparing a powder mixture, as described above, and filling formed gelatin sheaths. Glidants and lubricants such as colloidal silica, talc, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate or solid polyethylene glycol can be added to the powder mixture before the filling operation. A disintegrating or solubilizing agent
30 such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate or sodium carbonate can also be added to improve the availability of the medicament when the capsule is ingested.

Moreover, when desired or necessary, suitable binders, lubricants, disintegrating agents and coloring agents can also be incorporated into the mixture. Suitable binders include starch, gelatin, natural sugars such as glucose or beta-lactose, corn sweeteners, natural and synthetic gums such as acacia, tragacanth or sodium alginate, carboxymethylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, waxes and the like. Lubricants used in these dosage forms include sodium oleate, sodium stearate, magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride and the like. Disintegrators include, without limitation, starch, methyl cellulose, agar, bentonite, xanthan gum and the like. Tablets are formulated, for example, by preparing a powder mixture, granulating or slugging, adding a lubricant and disintegrant and pressing into tablets. A powder mixture is prepared by mixing the compound, suitably comminuted, with a diluent or base as described above, and optionally, with a binder such as carboxymethylcellulose, an aliginat, gelatin, or polyvinyl pyrrolidone, a solution retardant such as paraffin, a resorption accelerator such as a quaternary salt and/or an absorption agent such as bentonite, kaolin or dicalcium phosphate. The powder mixture can be granulated by wetting with a binder such as syrup, starch paste, acadia mucilage or solutions of cellulosic or polymeric materials and forcing through a screen. As an alternative to granulating, the powder mixture can be run through the tablet machine and the result is imperfectly formed slugs broken into granules. The granules can be lubricated to prevent sticking to the tablet forming dies by means of the addition of stearic acid, a stearate salt, talc or mineral oil. The lubricated mixture is then compressed into tablets. The compounds of the present invention can also be combined with a free flowing inert carrier and compressed into tablets directly without going through the granulating or slugging steps. A clear or opaque protective coating consisting of a sealing coat of shellac, a coating of sugar or polymeric material and a polish coating of wax can be provided. Dyestuffs can be added to these coatings to distinguish different unit dosages.

Oral fluids such as solution, syrups and elixirs can be prepared in dosage unit form so that a given quantity contains a predetermined amount of the compound. Syrups can be prepared by dissolving the compound in a suitably flavored aqueous solution, while elixirs are prepared through the use of a non-toxic alcoholic vehicle.

Suspensions can be formulated by dispersing the compound in a non-toxic vehicle. Solubilizers and emulsifiers such as ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols and polyoxy ethylene sorbitol ethers, preservatives, flavor additive such as peppermint oil or natural sweeteners or saccharin or other artificial sweeteners, and the like can also be added.

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Where appropriate, dosage unit formulations for oral administration can be microencapsulated. The formulation can also be prepared to prolong or sustain the release as for example by coating or embedding particulate material in polymers, wax or the like.

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The compounds of formula (I), and salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof, can also be administered in the form of liposome delivery systems, such as small unilamellar vesicles, large unilamellar vesicles and multilamellar vesicles. Liposomes can be formed from a variety of phospholipids, such as cholesterol, stearylamine or phosphatidylcholines.

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The compounds of formula (I) and salts, solvates and physiological functional derivatives thereof may also be delivered by the use of monoclonal antibodies as individual carriers to which the compound molecules are coupled. The compounds may also be coupled with soluble polymers as targetable drug carriers. Such polymers can include polyvinylpyrrolidone, pyran copolymer, polyhydroxypropylmethacrylamide-phenol, polyhydroxyethylaspartamidephenol, or polyethyleneoxidepolylysine substituted with palmitoyl residues. Furthermore, the compounds may be coupled to a class of biodegradable polymers useful in achieving controlled release of a drug, for example, polylactic acid, polyepsilon caprolactone, polyhydroxy butyric acid, polyorthoesters, polyacetals, polydihydropyrans, polycyanoacrylates and cross-linked or amphipathic block copolymers of hydrogels.

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Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for transdermal administration may be presented as discrete patches intended to remain in intimate contact with the epidermis of the recipient for a prolonged period of time. For example, the active

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ingredient may be delivered from the patch by iontophoresis as generally described in Pharmaceutical Research, 3(6), 318 (1986).

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for topical administration may be
5 formulated as ointments, creams, suspensions, lotions, powders, solutions, pastes, gels, sprays, aerosols or oils.

For treatments of the eye or other external tissues, for example mouth and skin, the formulations are preferably applied as a topical ointment or cream. When
10 formulated in an ointment, the active ingredient may be employed with either a paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base or a water-in-oil base.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for topical administrations to the eye
15 include eye drops wherein the active ingredient is dissolved or suspended in a suitable carrier, especially an aqueous solvent.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for topical administration in the mouth
include lozenges, pastilles and mouth washes.

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Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for rectal administration may be presented as suppositories or as enemas.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for nasal administration wherein the
25 carrier is a solid include a coarse powder having a particle size for example in the range 20 to 500 microns which is administered in the manner in which snuff is taken, i.e. by rapid inhalation through the nasal passage from a container of the powder held close up to the nose. Suitable formulations wherein the carrier is a liquid, for administration as a nasal spray or as nasal drops, include aqueous or oil solutions of
30 the active ingredient.

Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for administration by inhalation include fine particle dusts or mists, which may be generated by means of various types of metered, dose pressurised aerosols, nebulizers or insufflators.

5 Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations.

 Pharmaceutical formulations adapted for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the
10 blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the
15 addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets.

 It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly
20 mentioned above, the formulations may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavouring agents.

 A therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present invention
25 will depend upon a number of factors including, for example, the age and weight of the animal, the precise condition requiring treatment and its severity, the nature of the formulation, and the route of administration, and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian. However, an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) for the treatment of neoplastic growth, for example colon
30 or breast carcinoma, will generally be in the range of 0.1 to 100 mg/kg body weight of recipient (mammal) per day and more usually in the range of 1 to 10 mg/kg body weight per day. Thus, for a 70kg adult mammal, the actual amount per day would

usually be from 70 to 700 mg and this amount may be given in a single dose per day or more usually in a number (such as two, three, four, five or six) of sub-doses per day such that the total daily dose is the same. An effective amount of a salt or solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, may be determined as a proportion of the effective amount of the compound of formula (I) *per se*. It is envisaged that similar dosages would be appropriate for treatment of the other conditions referred to above.

The compounds of the present invention and their salts and solvates, and physiologically functional derivatives thereof, may be employed alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents for the treatment of the above-mentioned conditions. In particular, in anti-cancer therapy, combination with other chemotherapeutic, hormonal or antibody agents is envisaged as well as combination with surgical therapy and radiotherapy. Combination therapies according to the present invention thus comprise the administration of at least one compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof, and the use of at least one other cancer treatment method. Preferably, combination therapies according to the present invention comprise the administration of at least one compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof, and at least one other pharmaceutically active agent, preferably an anti-neoplastic agent. The compound(s) of formula (I) and the other pharmaceutically active agent(s) may be administered together or separately and, when administered separately this may occur simultaneously or sequentially in any order. The amounts of the compound(s) of formula (I) and the other pharmaceutically active agent(s) and the relative timings of administration will be selected in order to achieve the desired combined therapeutic effect.

The compounds of the Formula (I) or salts, solvates, or physiologically functional derivatives thereof and at least one additional cancer treatment therapy may be employed in combination concomitantly or sequentially in any therapeutically appropriate combination with such other anti-cancer therapies. In one embodiment,

the other anti-cancer therapy is at least one additional chemotherapeutic therapy including administration of at least one anti-neoplastic agent. The administration in combination of a compound of formula (I) or salts, solvates, or physiologically functional derivatives thereof with other anti-neoplastic agents may be in
5 combination in accordance with the invention by administration concomitantly in (1) a unitary pharmaceutical composition including both compounds or (2) separate pharmaceutical compositions each including one of the compounds. Alternatively, the combination may be administered separately in a sequential manner wherein one anti-neoplastic agent is administered first and the other second or vice versa. Such
10 sequential administration may be close in time or remote in time.

Anti-neoplastic agents may induce anti-neoplastic effects in a cell-cycle specific manner, i.e., are phase specific and act at a specific phase of the cell cycle, or bind DNA and act in a non cell-cycle specific manner, i.e., are non-cell cycle specific
15 and operate by other mechanisms.

Anti-neoplastic agents useful in combination with the compounds and salts, solvates or physiologically functional derivatives thereof of formula I include the following:

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(1) cell cycle specific anti-neoplastic agents including, but not limited to, diterpenoids such as paclitaxel and its analog docetaxel; vinca alkaloids such as vinblastine, vincristine, vindesine, and vinorelbine; epipodophyllotoxins such as etoposide and teniposide; fluoropyrimidines such as 5-fluorouracil and
25 fluorodeoxyuridine ; antimetabolites such as allopurinol, fludurabine, methotrexate, cladribine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine and thioguanine; and camptothecins such as 9-amino camptothecin, irinotecan, topotecan, CPT-11 and the various optical forms of 7-(4-methylpiperazino-methylene)-10,11-ethylenedioxy-20-camptothecin;

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(2) cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents including, but not limited to, alkylating agents such as melphalan, chlorambucil, cyclophosphamide, mechlorethamine, hexamethylmelamine, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, and dacarbazine; anti-tumour

antibiotics such as doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, mitomycin-C, dactinomycin and mithramycin; and platinum coordination complexes such as cisplatin, carboplatin, and oxaliplatin; and

5 (3) other chemotherapeutic agents including, but not limited to, anti-estrogens such as tamoxifen, toremifene, raloxifene, droloxifene and idoxifene; progestogens such as megestrol acetate; aromatase inhibitors such as anastrozole, letrozole, vorazole, and exemestane; antiandrogens such as flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, and cyproterone acetate; LHRH agonists and antagonists such as goserelin acetate
10 and luprolide, testosterone 5 α -dihydroreductase inhibitors such as finasteride; metalloproteinase inhibitors such as marimastat; antiprogestogens; urokinase plasminogen activator receptor function inhibitors; growth factor function inhibitors such as inhibitors of the functions of hepatocyte growth factor; erb-B2, erb-B4, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), platelet derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR, and TIE-2 (other than
15 those VEGFR and TIE-2 inhibitors described in the present invention); and other tyrosine kinase inhibitors such as inhibitors of CDK2 and CDK4 inhibitors.

The compounds of formula (I) and salts, solvates and physiological functional
20 derivatives thereof, are believed to have anticancer activity as a result of inhibition of the protein kinase TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 and its effect on selected cell lines whose growth is dependent on TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 protein kinase activity.

The present invention thus also provides compounds of formula (I) and
25 pharmaceutically acceptable salts or solvates thereof, or physiologically functional derivatives thereof, for use in medical therapy, and particularly in the treatment of disorders mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity.

The inappropriate TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity referred to herein is any TIE-2
30 and/or VEGFR-2 activity that deviates from the normal TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity expected in a particular mammalian subject. Inappropriate TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity may take the form of, for instance, an abnormal increase in activity, or an

aberration in the timing and or control of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity. Such inappropriate activity may result then, for example, from overexpression or mutation of the protein kinase leading to inappropriate or uncontrolled activation. Furthermore, it is also understood that unwanted TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity may reside in an abnormal source, such as a malignancy. That is, the level of TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity does not have to be abnormal to be considered inappropriate, rather the activity derives from an abnormal source. In a like manner, the inappropriate angiogenesis referred to herein is any angiogenic activity that deviates from the normal angiogenic activity expected in a particular mammalian subject. Inappropriate angiogenesis may take the form of, for instance, an abnormal increase in activity, or an aberration in the timing and or control of angiogenic activity. Such inappropriate activity may result then, for example, from overexpression or mutation of a protein kinase leading to inappropriate or uncontrolled activation. Furthermore, it is also understood that unwanted angiogenic activity may reside in an abnormal source, such as a malignancy. That is, the level of angiogenic activity does not have to be abnormal to be considered inappropriate, rather the activity derives from an abnormal source.

The present invention is directed to methods of regulating, modulating, or inhibiting TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 for the prevention and/or treatment of disorders related to unregulated TIE-2 and/or VEGFR-2 activity. In particular, the compounds of the present invention can also be used in the treatment of certain forms of cancer. Furthermore, the compounds of the present invention can be used to provide additive or synergistic effects with certain existing cancer chemotherapies, and/or be used to restore effectiveness of certain existing cancer chemotherapies and radiation.

25

The compounds of the present invention are also useful in the treatment of one or more diseases afflicting mammals which are characterized by cellular proliferation in the area of disorders associated with neo-vascularization and/or vascular permeability including blood vessel proliferative disorders including arthritis and restenosis; fibrotic disorders including hepatic cirrhosis and atherosclerosis; mesangial cell proliferative disorders include glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, malignant nephrosclerosis, thrombotic microangiopathy syndromes, organ transplant rejection and

30

glomerulopathies; and metabolic disorders include psoriasis, diabetes mellitus, chronic wound healing, inflammation and neurodegenerative diseases.

5 A further aspect of the invention provides a method of treatment of a mammal suffering from a disorder mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, including susceptible malignancies, which includes administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the disorder is a susceptible cancer.

10 A further aspect of the invention provides a method of treatment of a mammal suffering from cancer which includes administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof.

15 A further aspect of the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder characterized by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and
20 VEGFR-2 activity. In a preferred embodiment, the disorder is a susceptible cancer.

A further aspect of the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for
25 the treatment of cancer and malignant tumors.

The mammal requiring treatment with a compound of the present invention is typically a human being.

30 In another embodiment, therapeutically effective amounts of the compounds of formula (I) or salts, solvates or physiologically derived derivatives thereof and agents which inhibit growth factor receptor function may be administered in

combination to a mammal for treatment of a disorder mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, for instance in the treatment of cancer. Such growth factor receptors include, for example, EGFR, PDGFR, erbB2, erbB4, VEGFR, and/or TIE-2. Growth factor receptors and agents that inhibit growth factor receptor
5 function are described, for instance, in Kath, John C., Exp. Opin. Ther. Patents (2000) 10(6):803-818 and in Shawver et al DDT Vol 2, No. 2 February 1997.

The compounds of the formula (I) or salts, solvates, or physiologically functional derivatives thereof and the agent for inhibiting growth factor receptor
10 function may be employed in combination concomitantly or sequentially in any therapeutically appropriate combination. The combination may be employed in combination in accordance with the invention by administration concomitantly in (1) a unitary pharmaceutical composition including both compounds or (2) separate pharmaceutical compositions each including one of the compounds. Alternatively, the
15 combination may be administered separately in a sequential manner wherein one is administered first and the other second or vice versa. Such sequential administration may be close in time or remote in time.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of
20 treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being mediated by inappropriate angiogenesis, including: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof. In one embodiment, the inappropriate angiogenic activity is due to at least one of inappropriate VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3, or TIE-2 activity. In another
25 embodiment, the inappropriate angiogenesis is due to inappropriate VEGFR2 and TIE-2 activity. In a further embodiment, the method further includes administering a therapeutically effective amount of a VEGFR2 inhibitor along with the compounds of formula (I) or salts, solvates or physiologically functional derivatives thereof. Preferably the disorder is a susceptible cancer.

30

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided the use of a compound of formula (I), or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative

thereof in the preparation of a medicament for use in treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being characterized by inappropriate angiogenesis. In one embodiment, the inappropriate angiogenic activity is due to at least one of inappropriate VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 or TIE-2 activity. In another embodiment, the
5 inappropriate angiogenesis is due to inappropriate VEGFR2 and TIE-2 activity. In a further embodiment, the use further includes use of a VEGFR2 inhibitor to prepare said medicament.

The combination of a compound of formula (I) or salts, solvates, or
10 physiologically functional derivatives thereof with a VEGFR2 inhibitor may be employed in combination in accordance with the invention by administration concomitantly in (1) a unitary pharmaceutical composition including both compounds or (2) separate pharmaceutical compositions each including one of the compounds. Alternatively, the combination may be administered separately in a sequential manner
15 wherein one is administered first and the other second or vice versa. Such sequential administration may be close in time or remote in time.

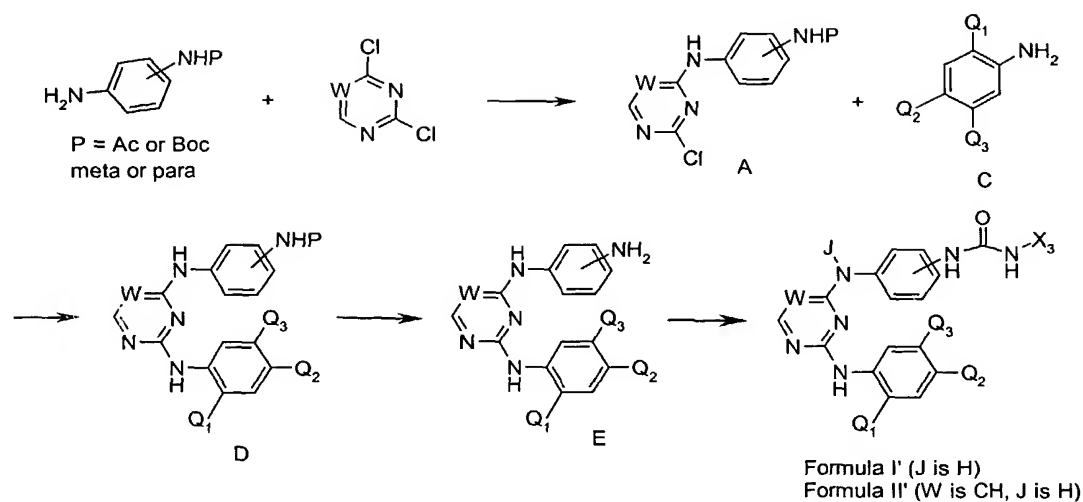
The compounds of this invention may be made by a variety of methods, including standard chemistry. Any previously defined variable will continue to have
20 the previously defined meaning unless otherwise indicated. Illustrative general synthetic methods are set out below and then specific compounds of the invention are prepared in the Working Examples.

Compounds of general formula (I) may be prepared by methods known in the
25 art of organic synthesis as set forth in part by the following synthesis schemes. In all of the schemes described below, it is well understood that protecting groups for sensitive or reactive groups are employed where necessary in accordance with general principles of chemistry. Protecting groups are manipulated according to standard methods of organic synthesis (T. W. Green and P. G. M. Wuts (1991) Protecting Groups
30 in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons). These groups are removed at a convenient stage of the compound synthesis using methods that are readily apparent to those skilled in the art. The selection of processes as well as the reaction conditions and

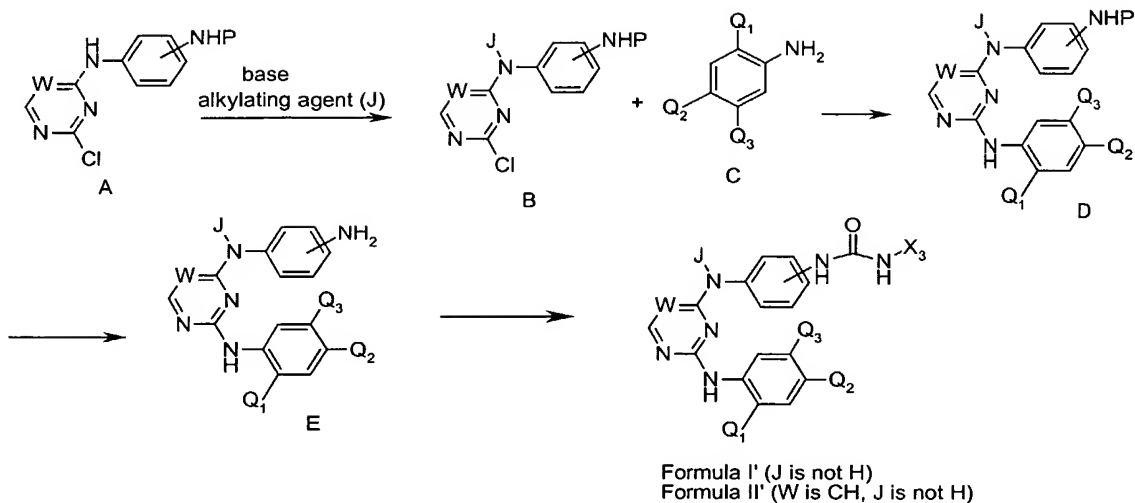
order of their execution shall be consistent with the preparation of compounds of Formula (I). Those skilled in the art will recognize if a stereocenter exists in compounds of Formula (I). Accordingly, the present invention includes both possible stereoisomers and includes not only racemic compounds but the individual enantiomers as well. When a compound is desired as a single enantiomer, it may be obtained by stereospecific synthesis or by resolution of the final product or any convenient intermediate. Resolution of the final product, an intermediate, or a starting material may be effected by any suitable method known in the art. See, for example, Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds by E. L. Eliel, S. H. Wilen, and L. N. Mander (Wiley-Interscience, 1994).

Compounds of Formula I and II can be prepared according to the synthetic sequences illustrated in Schemes 1, 2, 3, and 4 and further detailed in the Examples section following. In the embodiment where W is CH, typically 2,4-dichloropyrimidine undergoes a displacement reaction at C4 with an appropriate mono-protected dianiline to provide the 2-chloro-4-arylaminopyrimidine derivative (A). As shown in Scheme 1, for compounds of Formula I and II, wherein J is hydrogen, further displacement at C2 is carried out with an appropriate arylamine (C) to provide 2,4-diamino derivative (D). Deprotection of the amino protecting group (Ac or Boc group) under standard conditions (HCl or TFA) provides aniline (E), which is then converted to urea derivative (X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H)) (Formula I' and II') using conventional methods (isocyanate or CDI/amine). In the embodiment where W is N, the dichlorotriazine is used instead of 2,4-dichloropyrimidine. In the embodiment where W is C-CN or C-halo, the appropriate 5-substituted 2,4-dichloropyrimidine is used instead of 2,4-dichloropyrimidine. The aniline (E) can be converted to a thiourea derivative of Formula I (X₁ is C(S), X₂ is N(H)) using isothiocyanate. The aniline (E) can also be converted to a carbamate derivative of Formula I (X₁ is C(O), X₂ is O) using chloroformate.

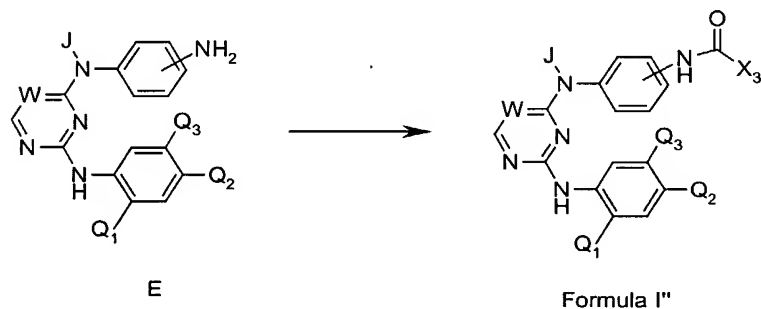
Scheme 1



As shown in Scheme 2, for compounds of Formula I and II, wherein X₄ is not hydrogen, subsequent N-alkylation of 2-chloro-4-arylamino derivative (A) under standard conditions affords the N⁴-alkyl-2-chloro-4-arylamino derivative (B), which is treated with an arylamine (C) to provide 2,4-diamino derivative (D). Deprotection of the amino protecting group (Ac or Boc group) under standard conditions (HCl or TFA) provides aniline (E), which is then converted to urea derivative (X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H)) (Formula I' and II') using conventional methods (isocyanate or CDI/amine). The aniline (E) can be converted to thiourea derivative of Formula I (X₁ is C(S), X₂ is N(H)) using isothiocyanate. The aniline (E) can also be converted to carbamate derivative of Formula I (X₁ is C(O), X₂ is O) using chloroformate.

Scheme 2

Compounds of Formula I'' can be prepared according to the synthetic sequences illustrated in Scheme 3. Treatment of aniline derivative (E) with acyl chloride, anhydride or carboxylic acid under standard conditions affords the amide derivative (X₁ is C(O) and q is 0) of Formula I which is shown in Formula I''.

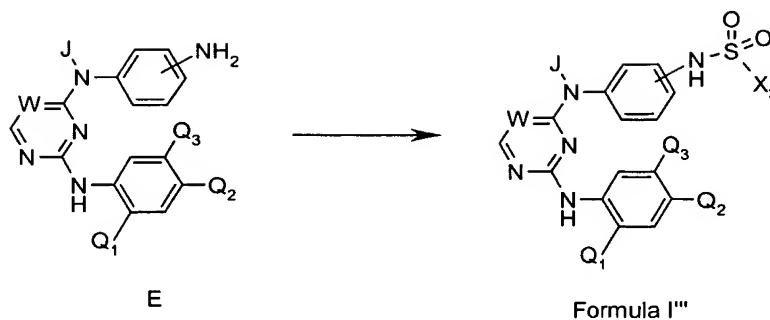
Scheme 3

10

Compounds of Formula I''' can be prepared according to the synthetic sequences illustrated in Scheme 4. Treatment of aniline derivative (E) with sulfonyl chloride under standard conditions affords the sulfonamide derivative (X₁ is S(O)₂ and q is 0) of Formula I which is shown in Formula I'''.

15

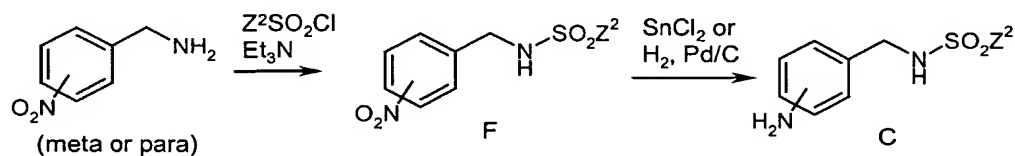
Scheme 4



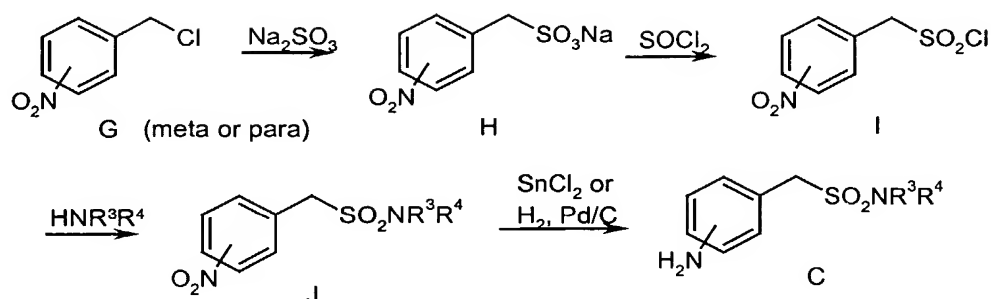
The aniline moieties of Formula I and II depicted as structure C in Schemes 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, are available through multi-step organic synthesis familiar to one who is skilled in the art. The following schemes illustrate the methods that can be used to derive the anilines of structure C, which are incorporated into compounds of Formula I and II of the present invention.

As shown in Scheme 5, the appropriately substituted meta- or para-NO₂ benzylamine can be condensed with an alkyl- or arylsulfonyl chloride under suitable conditions (e.g., triethylamine, CH₂Cl₂) to provide a sulfonamide (F). The NO₂ moiety of F can be reduced using SnCl₂/conc. HCl or by hydrogenation (e.g., 10% Pd/C in methanol) to provide the desired aniline. Other embodiments of the present invention can be derived from anilines that are prepared as shown in Scheme 6. A nitro-substituted benzyl chloride (G) is converted to a sodium benzylsulfonate salt (H) by reaction at elevated temperature with Na₂SO₃ in a H₂O/dioxane mixture. Treatment of sodium benzylsulfonate salt (H) with SOCl₂ (cat. DMF/CH₂Cl₂) provides the corresponding sulfonylchloride (I), which can be treated with an amine to provide a sulfonamide (J). Reduction of the nitro group in sulfonamide (J) can be accomplished in similar fashion as described above in Scheme 5.

Scheme 5



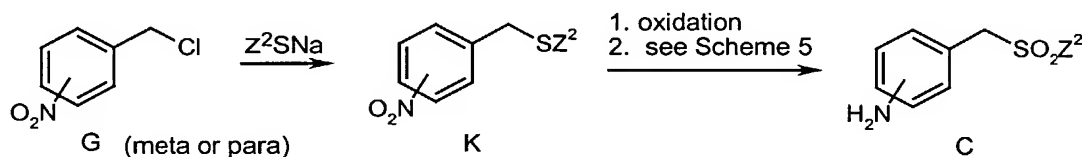
Scheme 6



Scheme 7 depicts the synthesis of other anilines of structure C that are useful in the preparation of compounds of Formula I and II. An appropriate thiolate anion undergoes a displacement reaction with a nitro-substituted benzyl chloride (G) to provide a benzylic sulfide (K). Oxidation of the sulfide, for example with mCPBA, provides the corresponding sulfone, which is then reduced by standard methods to the desired aniline (C).

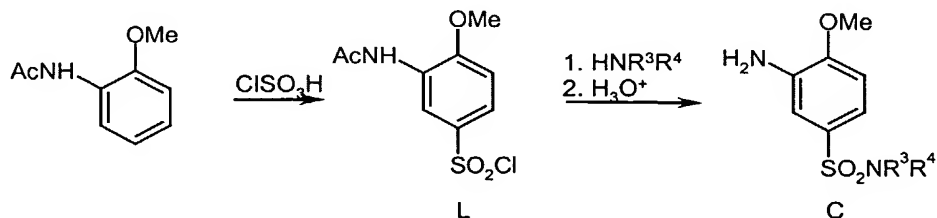
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Scheme 7



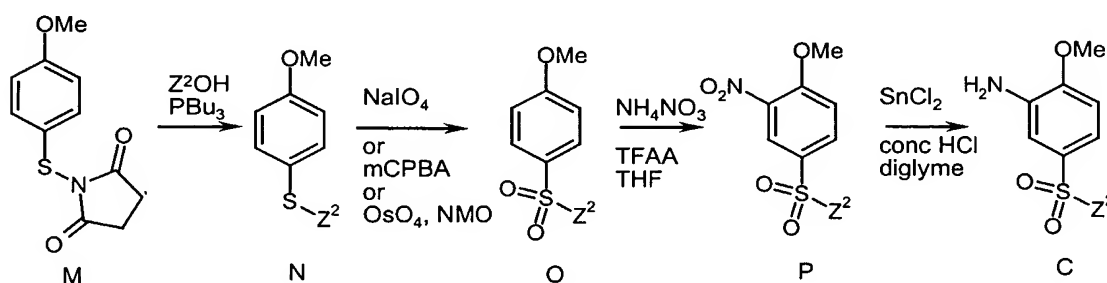
Scheme 8 depicts the synthesis of other anilines of structure C that are useful in the preparation of compounds of Formula I and II. The 2-methoxyacetanilide undergoes chlorosulfonylation under standard conditions to provide the expected arylsulfonyl chloride (L). Amination of L with an amine affords a sulfonamide, which is hydrolyzed under appropriate conditions to provide the desired aniline (C).

Scheme 8



Scheme 9 depicts the synthesis of other anilines of structure C that are useful in the preparation of compounds of Formula I and II. The para-methoxy sulfenimide (M) can be prepared as described in the prior art. Mitsunobu-type substitution with an alcohol provides the phenyl sulfide (N). (In certain cases, one who is skilled in the art will recognize that the same phenylsulfide (N) can be derived by alkylation of the para-methoxy thiophenoxide anion with an alkyl halide.) Oxidation of sulfide (N) affords a sulfone (O), which undergoes nitration to provide the methoxynitrosulfone (P). Methoxynitrosulfone (P) is reduced as already described by the earlier scheme to the aniline (C).

Scheme 9



Certain embodiments of the present invention will now be illustrated by way of example only. The physical data given for the compounds exemplified is consistent with the assigned structure of those compounds.

EXAMPLES

As used herein the symbols and conventions used in these processes, schemes and examples are consistent with those used in the contemporary scientific literature, for example, the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* or the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. Standard single-letter or three-letter abbreviations are generally used to designate amino acid residues, which are assumed to be in the L-configuration unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, all starting materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification.

Specifically, the following abbreviations may be used in the examples and throughout the specification:

	g (grams);	mg (milligrams);
	L (liters);	mL (milliliters);
5	μL (microliters);	psi (pounds per square inch);
	M (molar);	mM (millimolar);
	i. v. (intravenous);	Hz (Hertz);
	MHz (megahertz);	mol (moles);
	mmol (millimoles);	rt (room temperature);
10	min (minutes);	h (hours);
	mp (melting point);	TLC (thin layer chromatography);
	T _r (retention time);	RP (reverse phase);
	MeOH (methanol);	<i>i</i> -PrOH (isopropanol);
	TEA (triethylamine);	TFA (trifluoroacetic acid);
15	TFAA (trifluoroacetic anhydride);	THF (tetrahydrofuran);
	DMSO (dimethylsulfoxide);	AcOEt (ethyl acetate);
	DME (1,2-dimethoxyethane);	DCM (dichloromethane);
	DCE (dichloroethane);	DMF (<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide);
	DMPU (<i>N,N'</i> -dimethylpropyleneurea);	CDI (1,1-carbonyldiimidazole);
20	IBCF (isobutyl chloroformate);	HOAc (acetic acid);
	HOSu (<i>N</i> -hydroxysuccinimide);	HOBT (1-hydroxybenzotriazole);
	mCPBA (meta-chloroperoxybenzoic acid);	EDC (ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride);
	BOC (<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl);	Fmoc (9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl);
	DCC (dicyclohexylcarbodiimide);	CBZ (benzyloxycarbonyl);
25	Ac (acetyl);	atm (atmosphere);
	TMSE (2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl);	TMS (trimethylsilyl);
	TIPS (triisopropylsilyl);	TBS (<i>t</i> -butyldimethylsilyl);
	DMAP (4-dimethylaminopyridine);	BSA (bovine serum albumin)
	ATP (adenosine triphosphate);	HRP (horseradish peroxidase);
30	DMEM (Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium);	
	HPLC (high pressure liquid chromatography);	
	BOP (bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphinic chloride);	

TBAF (tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride);

HBTU (O-Benzotriazole-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate).

HEPES (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine ethane sulfonic acid);

5 DPPA (diphenylphosphoryl azide);

fHNO₃ (fumed HNO₃); and

EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid).

10 All references to ether are to diethyl ether; brine refers to a saturated aqueous solution of NaCl. Unless otherwise indicated, all temperatures are expressed in °C (degrees Centigrade). All reactions are conducted under an inert atmosphere at room temperature unless otherwise noted.

15 ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian VXR-300, a Varian Unity-300, a Varian Unity-400 instrument, a Bruker AVANCE-400, or a General Electric QE-300. Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm, δ units). Coupling constants are in units of hertz (Hz). Splitting patterns describe apparent multiplicities and are designated as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), quint (quintet), m (multiplet), br (broad).

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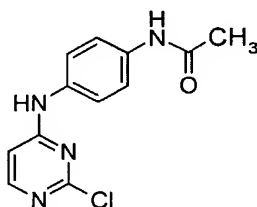
HPLC were recorded on a Gilson HPLC or Shimazu HPLC system by the following conditions. Column: 50 X 4.6mm (id) stainless steel packed with 5μm Phenomenex Luna C-18 ; Flow rate: 2.0 mL/min; Mobile phase: A phase = 50mM ammonium acetate (pH 7.4), B phase = acetonitrile, 0-0.5min (A: 100%, B: 0%), 0.5-25 3.0 min (A:100-0%, B:0-100%), 3.0-3.5min (A: 0%, B: 100%), 3.5-3.7 min (A: 0-100%, B: 100-0%), 3.7-4.5 min (A: 100%, B: 0%); Detection : UV 254nm; Injection volume: 3μL .

Low-resolution mass spectra (MS) were recorded on a JOEL JMS-AX505HA, JOEL SX-102, or a SCIEX-APIiii spectrometer; LC-MS were recorded on a micromass 30 2MD and Waters 2690; high resolution MS were obtained using a JOEL SX-102A spectrometer. All mass spectra were taken under electrospray ionization (ESI), chemical ionization (CI), electron impact (EI) or by fast atom bombardment (FAB)

methods. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained on a Nicolet 510 FT-IR spectrometer using a 1-mm NaCl cell. Most of the reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica gel plates (60F-254), visualized with UV light, 5% ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid or p-anisaldehyde solution. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (230-400 mesh, Merck).

Intermediate Example 1

N-{4-[(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)amino]phenyl}acetamide

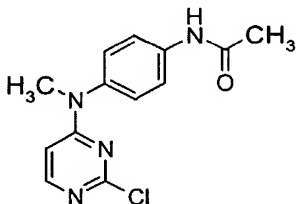


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To a stirred solution of *N*-(4-aminophenyl)acetamide (5 g, 0.033 mol) and NaHCO₃ (5.6 g, 0.067 mol) in THF (20 mL) and ethanol (80 mL) was added 2,4-dichloropyrimidine (5.95 g, 0.04 mol) at room temperature. The reaction was gradually heated to 85 °C. After the reaction was stirred for four hours at 85 °C under N₂, the suspension was filtered and washed thoroughly with ethanol. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting solid was washed with EtOAc to remove excess 2,4-dichloropyrimidine to yield 8.35 g (95.5 % yield) of *N*-{4-[(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)amino]phenyl}acetamide as an off-white solid.

Intermediate Example 2

N-{4-[(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}acetamide



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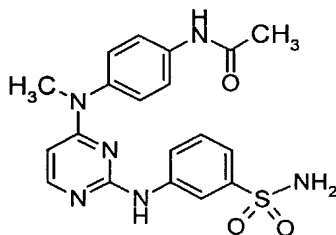
To a stirred solution of the Intermediate 1 (1.5 g, 5.71 mmol) in DMF (11 mL) was added Cs₂CO₃ (2.37 g, 0.017 mol) and MeI (0.39 mL, 6.28 mmol) at room temperature. Mixture was stirred at rt for overnight. The reaction mixture was

poured into ice-water bath (~150 ml), and the precipitate was collected via filtration and washed with water. The precipitate was air-dried to afford *N*-{4-[(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}acetamide as a yellow solid (1.32 g, 84%).

Intermediate Example 3

5

N-{4-[(2-{[3-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}acetamide



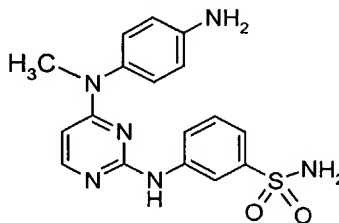
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To a solution of Intermediate Example 2 (200 mg, 0.723 mmol) and 3-aminobenzenesulfonamide (124.5 mg, 0.723 mmol) in isopropanol (6 ml) was added 4 drops of conc. HCl. The mixture was heated at 85 °C overnight in sealed tube. The mixture was evaporated to dryness, and the crude product was progressed to next step without further purification.

15

Intermediate Example 4

3-({4-[(4-aminophenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzene-sulfonamide



20

To the crude product of Intermediate Example 3 was added 3 ml of conc. HCl. The mixture was heated at 90 °C for 4 h under N₂. The mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with EtOAc. The mixture was basified with NaHCO₃ slowly. The solution was extracted thoroughly with EtOAc (X3). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The precipitate was collected, and 3-({4-

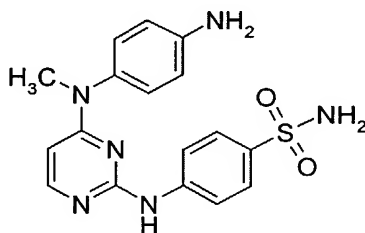
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[(4-aminophenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide was isolated as an off-white solid (180 mg, 67% from Intermediate Example 2).

Unless otherwise indicated, the compounds of Intermediate Examples 5-12 were prepared according to the general procedures set forth above in Intermediate Example 3-4, using the suitably substituted anilines.

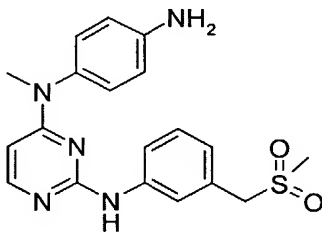
Intermediate Example 5

4-({4-[(4-aminophenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



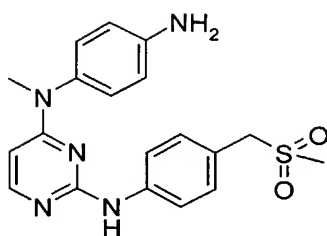
Intermediate Example 6

*N*⁴-(4-aminophenyl)-*N*⁴-methyl-*N*²-{3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}pyrimidine-2,4-diamine

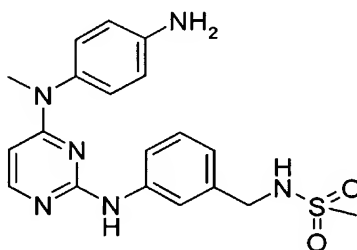


Intermediate Example 7

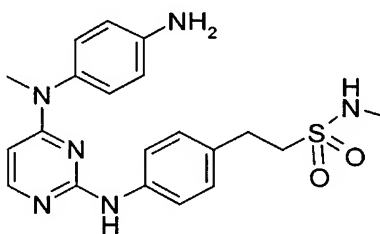
*N*⁴-(4-aminophenyl)-*N*⁴-methyl-*N*²-{4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}pyrimidine-2,4-diamine

*Intermediate Example 8*

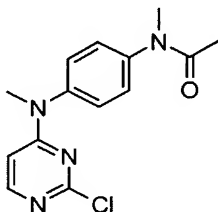
5 *N*-[3-({4-[(4-aminophenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzyl]
methanesulfonamide

*Intermediate Example 9*

10 *N*-[3-({4-[(4-aminophenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzyl]
methanesulfonamide

*Intermediate Example 10*

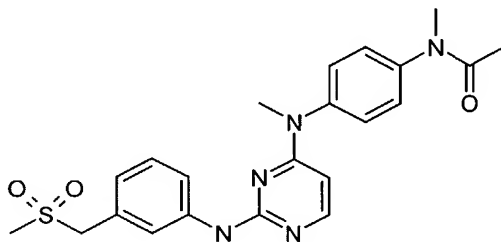
15 *N*-{4-[(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N*-methylacetamide



To a solution of Intermediate Example 1 (1.5 g, 5.7 mmol) and cesium carbonate (5.6 g, 17 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) was added methyl iodide (0.53 mL, 8.6 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at rt for 64 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and cooled. The resulting solid was filtered off and dried on a vacuum pump. The solids were purified with silica gel to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.79 g, 47%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.45 (m, 4H), 6.36 (d, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 1.85 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 291 [M+H].

Intermediate Example 11

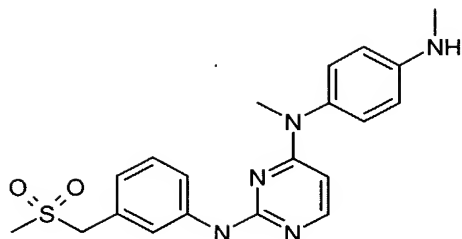
N-methyl-*N*-(4-{methyl[2-{3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}phenyl)acetamide



Compound was prepared using protocol similarly described in Intermediate Example 3 except Intermediate Example 10 is used instead of Intermediate Example 2, and 3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]aniline is used instead of 3-aminobenzenesulfonamide. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.31 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.43 (s, 3H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.54 (m, 1H), 5.88 (d, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 1.84 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 462 (M+Na).

Intermediate Example 12

*N*⁴-methyl-*N*⁴-[4-(methylamino)phenyl]-*N*²-{3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}pyrimidine-2,4-diamine

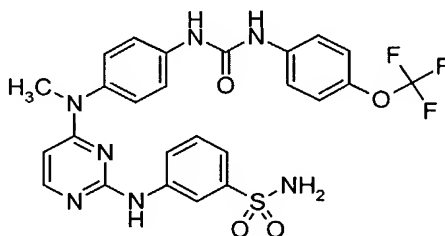


Compound was prepared using protocol similarly described in Intermediate Example 4 except Intermediate Example 11 is used instead of Intermediate Example 3.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.20 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.69 (d, 1H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 7.01 (d, 2H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 6.60 (d, 2H), 5.84 (d, 1H), 5.67 (d, 1H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.70 (d, 3H). MS (APCI, m/z) 398 (M+H).

Example 1

3-{[4-(methyl{4-[(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}-amino}pyrimidin-2-yl] amino}benzenesulfonamide

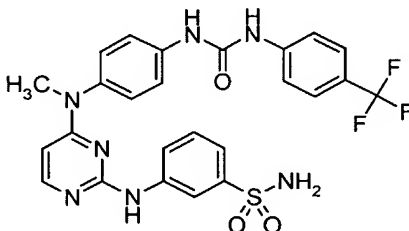


To a solution of Intermediate Example 4 (40 mg) in acetone (1 ml) was added (4-trifluoromethoxy)phenyl isocyanate (1 eqv.). The mixture was capped and stirred at 40 °C overnight. The mixture was evaporated to dryness and then triturated with Et₂O. The solid was collected via filtration. 3-{[4-(methyl{4-[(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}-carbonyl)amino]phenyl}amino}pyrimidin-2-yl] amino}benzenesulfonamide was isolated at an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.52 (br s, 1H), 8.92 (br s, 1H), 8.87 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (br s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.57 (m, 4H), 7.33 (m, 8H), 5.78 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 574 (M+H).

Unless otherwise indicated, the compounds of Examples 2-36 were prepared according to the general procedures set forth above in Example 1.

Example 2

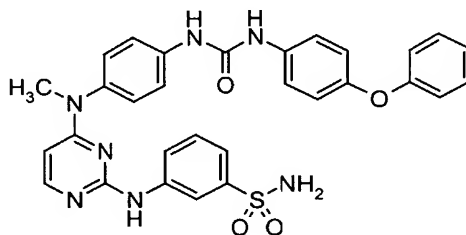
3-{[4-(methyl{4-[(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}amino)
 5 pyrimidin-2-yl] amino} benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.52 (br s, 1H), 9.14 (br s, 1H), 8.96 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (br s, 1H), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.63 (m, 6H), 7.33 (m, 6H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 558 (M+H).

Example 3

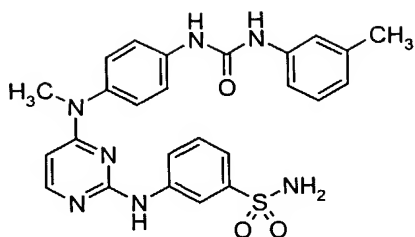
3-[(4-{methyl[4-({[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl]amino}-
 15 pyrimidin-2-yl)amino] benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.51 (br s, 1H), 8.80 (br s, 1H), 8.65 (br s, 1H), 8.56 (br a, 1H), 8.72 (br s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 13H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (m, 2H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (brs, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 582 (M+H).

Example 4

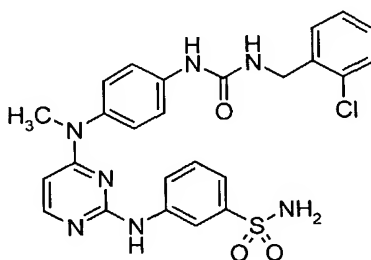
3-[(4-{methyl[4-({[(3-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl]amino}-
 25 pyrimidin-2-yl)amino] benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.51 (br s, 1H), 8.79 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (br s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (m, 9H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 7.3, 1H),
 5 5.77 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 504 (M+H).

Example 5

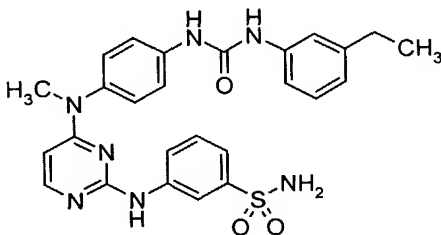
3-({4-[[4-({[(2-chlorobenzyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-
 10 2-yl}amino) benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.49 (br s, 1H), 8.83 (br s, 1H), 8.54 (br s, 1H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 12H), 6.69 (br s, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 5.7Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 538 (M+H).

Example 6

3-({4-[[4-({[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-
 20 2-yl}amino) benzenesulfonamide



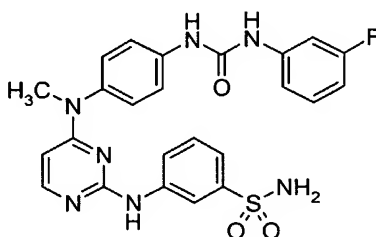
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.50 (br s, 1H), 8.78 (br s, 1H), 8.63 (br s, 1H), 8.54 (br s, 1H), 7.81 (br m, 2H), 7.54 (br m, 2H), 7.27 (br m, 9H), 6.82 (br s, 1H), 5.76 (br s, 1H), 3.41 (br s, 3H), 2.56 (br s, 2H), 1.16 (br s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 518 (M+H).

5

Example 7

3-({4-[[4-({[(3-Fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino}pyrimidin-2-yl} amino)benzenesulfonamide

10



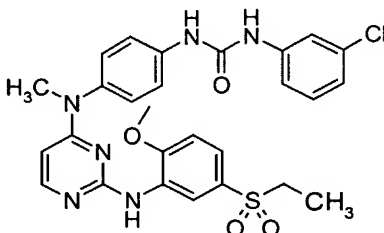
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.95 (s, 1H), 8.89 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.57 (m, 10H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 508 (M+H).

15

Example 8

N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-*N'*-{4-[(2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}urea

20



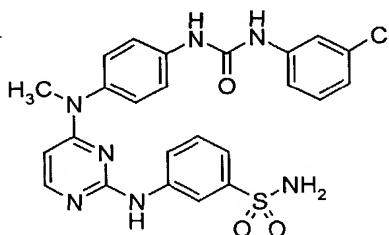
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.10 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.33 (m, 5H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.19 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 568 (M+H).

25

Example 9

3-({4-[{4-([3-Chlorophenyl]amino)carbonyl}amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino)-
pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide

5



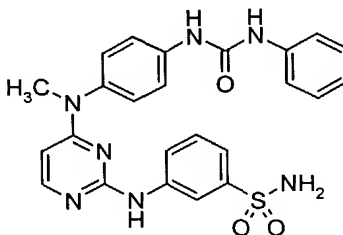
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.41 (m, 8H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 525 (M+H).

10

Example 10

3-({4-[{4-([anilino]carbonyl)amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide

15



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.41 (m, 8H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 490 (M+H).

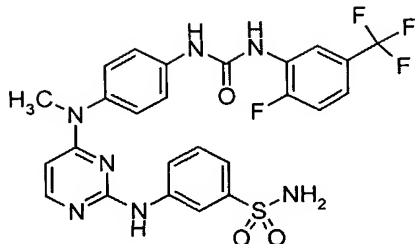
20

25

Example 11

3-({4-[{4-([2-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide

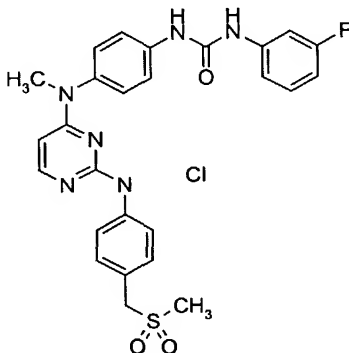
30



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.54 (s, 1H), 9.32 (s, 1H), 8.93 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.41 (m, 7H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 576 (M+H).

Example 12

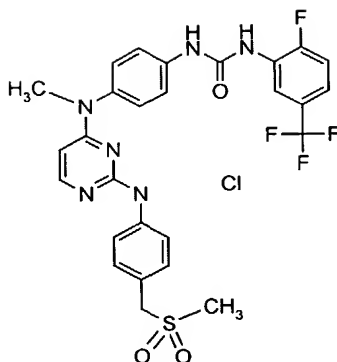
N-(3-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-{4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.24 (s, 1H), 8.92 (br s, 1H), 8.86 (br s, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (m, 1H), 7.26 (m, 5H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (m, 1H), 5.77 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 520 (M+H).

Example 13

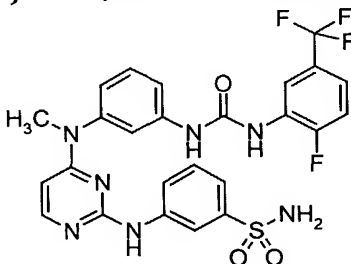
N-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-{4-(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.29 (s, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H), 8.91 (br s, 1H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 588 (M+H).

Example 14

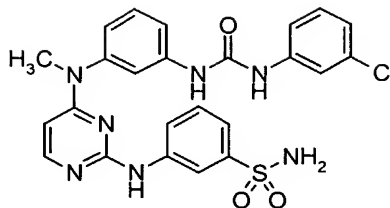
3-({4-[{3-[{[2-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl} (methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.93 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.53 (m, 6H), 7.24 (s, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 576 (M+H).

Example 15

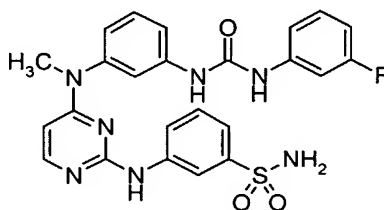
3-({4-[{3-[{[3-Chlorophenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl} (methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.41 (m, 8H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 5.88 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 525 (M+H).

Example 16

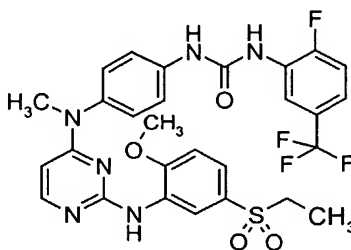
3-({4-[[3-({[(3-Fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl]
(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.94 (s, 1H), 8.90 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.28-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.25 (s, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (m, 1H), 5.88 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 508 (M+H).

Example 17

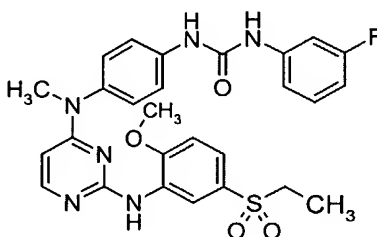
N-{4-[(2-{[5-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]urea



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 9.10 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.94 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.62 (dd, *J* = 7.3 & 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.54 (m, 6H), 5.79 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.19 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 619 (M+H).

Example 18

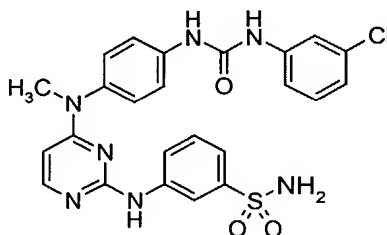
N-{4-[(2-{[5-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-(3-fluorophenyl)urea



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.10 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.96 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.11–7.49 (m, 7H), 6.79 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.19 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 551 (M+H).

Example 19

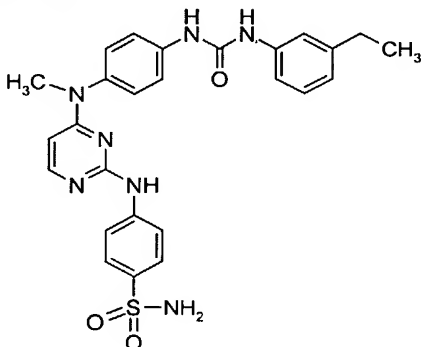
4-({4-[(4-{[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino}pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (m, 5H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 524 (M+H).

Example 20

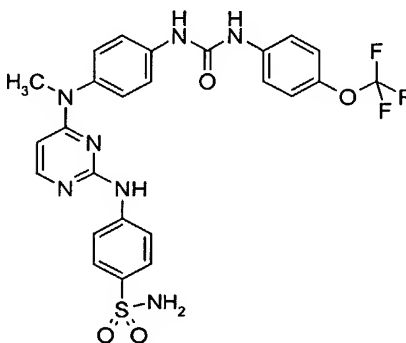
4-({4-[[4-({[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino}pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 8.79 (br s, 1H), 8.64 (br s, 1H), 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.16 (m, 6H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.57 (m, 2H), 1.18 (m, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 517 (M+H).

Example 21

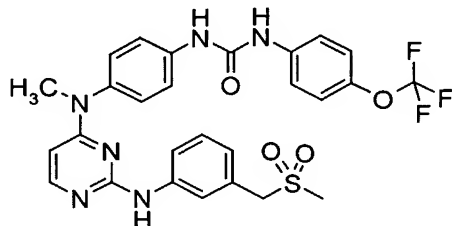
4-{[4-(methyl{4-[[[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl-
amino}pyrimidin-2-yl)amino}benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 8.92 (br s, 1H), 8.88 (br s, 1H), 7.90 (m, 4H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (m, 4H), 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 5.86 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 574 (M+H).

Example 22

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]urea

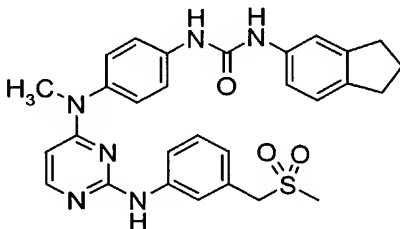


5 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.90 (br s, 1H), 8.85 (br s, 1H), 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.56–7.53 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.18 (m, 5H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (br s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 587 (M+H).

10

Example 23

N-(2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-5-yl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



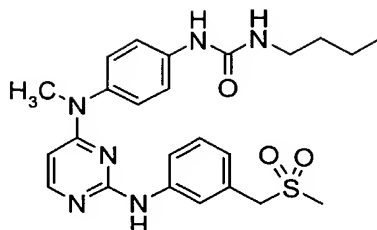
15

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.21 (br s, 1H), 8.72 (br s, 1H), 8.53 (br s, 1H), 7.85–7.83 (m, 2H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (br s, 1H), 7.22–7.08 (m, 5H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (br s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 2.83–2.75 (m, 4H), 1.98–1.94 (m, 2H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 543 (M+H).

20

Example 24

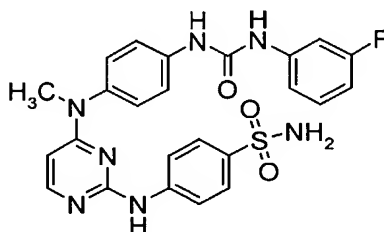
N-butyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.53 (br s, 1H), 7.85-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.15 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H),
 5 6.14 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (br s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.12-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.27 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 483 (M+H).

Example 25

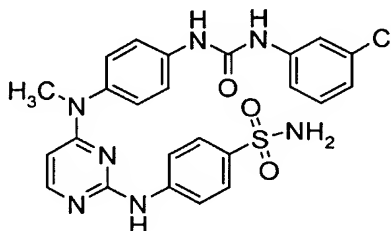
10 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.58 (br s, 1H), 8.94 (br s, 1H), 8.89 (br s, 1H), 7.92-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.67 (d, *J* = .8 Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 4H), 7.15-7.11 (m, 2H),
 15 6.79 (m, 1H), 5.86 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 508 (M+H).

Example 26

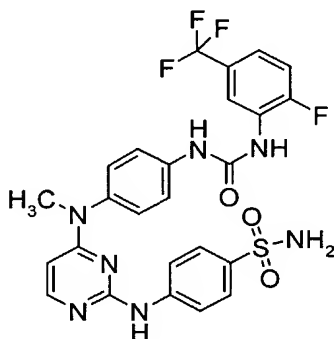
20 4-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.58 (br s, 1H), 8.92-8.91 (m, 2H), 7.92-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.72 (br s, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.25 (m, 4H), 7.11 (br s, 2H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 5.85 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 525 (M+H).

5 Example 27

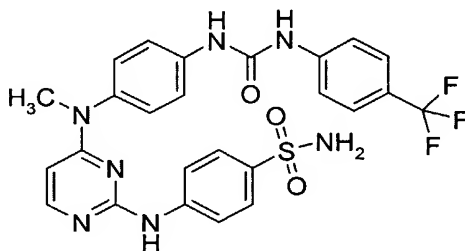
4-({4-[{4-[[{2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl} (methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide



10 ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.58 (br s, 1H), 9.32 (br s, 1H), 8.93 (m, 1H), 8.64-8.62 (m, 2H), 7.93-7.87 (m, 3H), 7.66-7.41 (m, 6H), 7.30-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.11 (br s, 1H), 5.86 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 576 (M+H).

Example 28

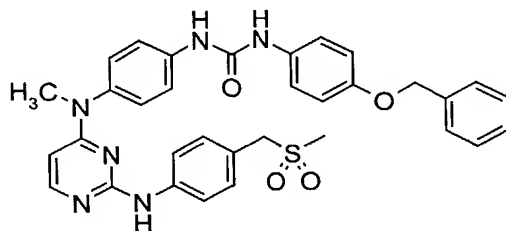
15 4-{4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide



20 ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.58 (br s, 1H), 9.14 (br s, 1H), 8.96 (br s, 1H), 7.93-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.69-7.56 (m, 8H), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.11 (br s, 2H), 5.86 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 558 (M+H).

Example 29

N-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



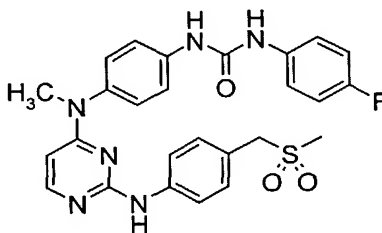
5

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.24 (br s, 1H), 8.73 (br s, 1H), 8.51 (br s, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.31 (m, 7H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 4H) 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.34 (s, 2H),
 10 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.85 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 609 (M+H).

Example 30

N-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea

15



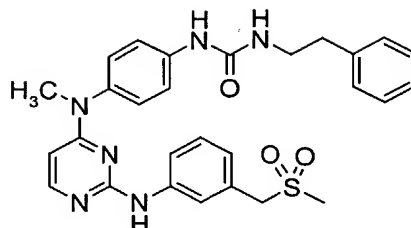
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.25 (br s, 1H), 8.80 (br s, 1H), 8.73 (br s, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.45 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 3H) 7.15–7.09 (m, 2H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.85 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 521 (M+H).

20

Example 31

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-(2-phenylethyl)urea

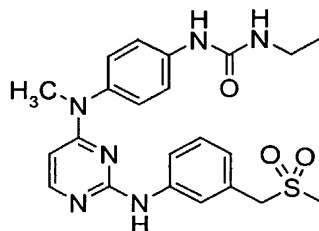
25



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.21 (br s, 1H), 8.61 (br s, 1H), 7.83-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.14 (m, 8H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H),
 5 6.13 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.34-3.28 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 2.74 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 531 (M+H).

Example 32

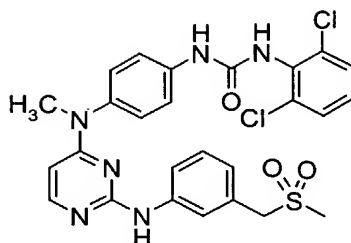
10 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.21 (br s, 1H), 8.54 (br s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H),
 15 7.67 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.14 (m, 3H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.11 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 455 (M+H).

Example 33

20 *N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea

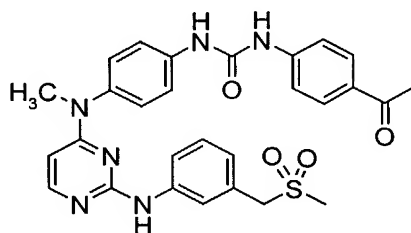


¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (br s, 1H), 9.11 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (br s, 1H), 7.86–7.84 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.53 (m, 4H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.19 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 571 (M+H).

Example 34

N-(4-acetylphenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]phenyl}urea

10

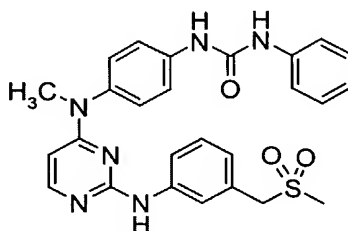


¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.24 (br s, 1H), 9.14 (br s, 1H), 8.95 (br s, 1H), 7.93–7.85 (m, 4H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.61–7.55 (m, 4H), 7.28–7.20 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 545 (M+H).

Example 35

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]phenyl}urea)-*N'*-phenylurea

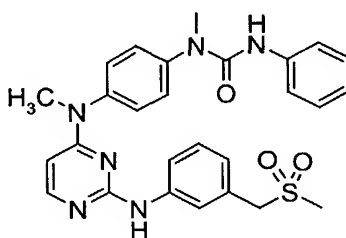
20



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.25 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.71 (s, 1H), 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.56 (d, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.26 (m, 5H), 6.98 (t, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 5.78 (d, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 503 (M+H).

5 Example 36

N-methyl-*N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylurea

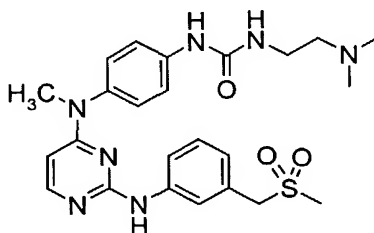


10

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.28 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, 1H), 7.50-7.31 (m, 6H), 7.30-7.13 (m, 3H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 5.93 (d, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 517 (M+H).

15 Example 37

N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



20

To a solution of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (420.3 mg, 2.592 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (6 mL) was added Intermediate Example 6 (331 mg, 0.864 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 24 h and then *N,N*-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine (0.019 mL, 1.728 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (30 mL) and the product precipitated. The crude product was filtered, washed with water, diethyl ether and air dried to give the

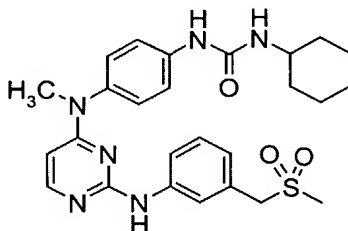
25

desired product without further purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (br s, 1H), 8.80 (br s, 1H), 7.85-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (br s, 2H), 3.39 (br s, 3H), 3.19 (m, 2H), 2.92 (br s, 3H), 2.33 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (br s, 6H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 498 (M+H).

Unless otherwise indicated, the compounds of Examples 38-45 were prepared according to the general procedures set forth above in Example 37.

Example 38

N-cyclohexyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea

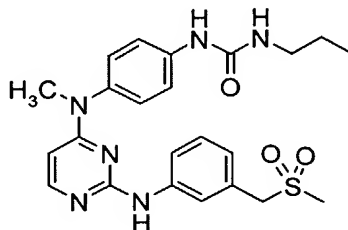


¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.43 (br s, 1H), 7.85-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.15 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.33-1.15 (m, 6H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 509 (M+H).

20

Example 39

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea



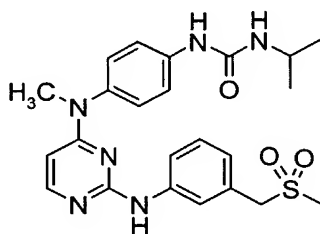
25

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (br s, 1H), 7.85–7.83 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.15 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.08–3.02 (m, 2H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.50–1.39 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 469 (M+H).

5

Example 40

N-isopropyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



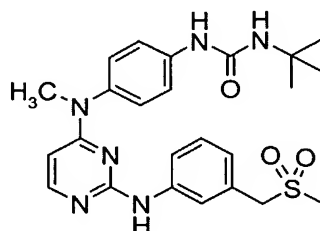
10

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.42 (br s, 1H), 7.85–7.83 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.15 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.11–1.09 (m, 6H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 469 (M+H).

15

Example 41

N-(tert-butyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea



20

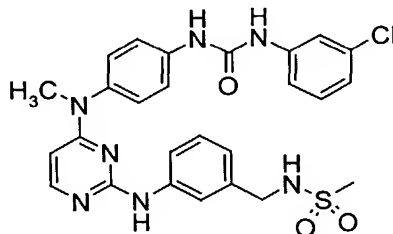
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.22 (br s, 1H), 8.38 (br s, 1H), 7.85–7.83 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.14 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (br s, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 1.29 (br s, 9H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 483 (M+H).

25

Example 42

N-[3-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino}pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)benzyl]methanesulfonamide

5



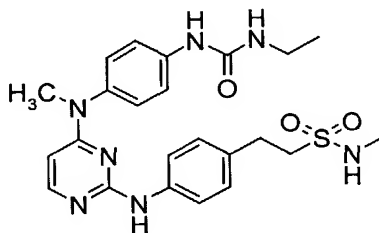
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.10 (br s, 1H), 9.06 (br s, 1H), 7.83–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.69 (br s, 1H), 7.54–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.16 (m, 6H), 7.01–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.85 (m, 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 552 (M+H).

10

Example 43

2-[4-({4-[[4-({[(ethylamino)carbonyl]amino}phenyl)(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl)amino)phenyl]-*N*-methylethanesulfonamide

15



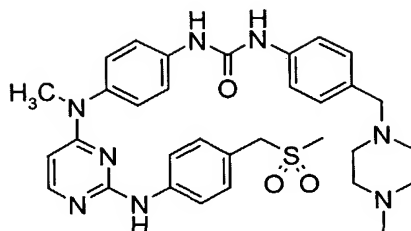
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.07 (br s, 1H), 8.72 (br s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.17–7.10 (m, 4H), 6.94 (br s, 1H), 6.24 (br s, 1H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.37–2.83 (m, 9H), 2.59 (br s, 3H), 1.05 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 484 (M+H).

20

Example 44

N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-(4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl]phenyl)urea

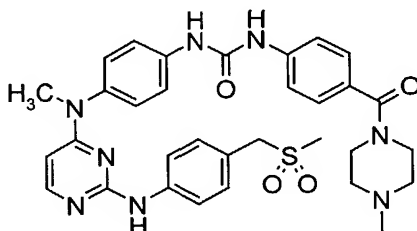
25



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (br s, 1H), 8.77 (br s, 1H), 8.65 (br s, 1H), 7.84 (m, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.15 (m, 6H), 5.76 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (br s, 2H), 3.38–3.28 (m, 5H), 2.82 (br s, 3H), 2.47–2.30 (m, 8H), 2.11 (brs, 3H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 615 (M+H).

Example 45

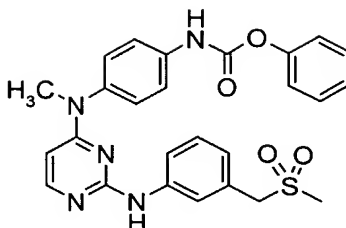
N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methanesulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-{4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]phenyl}urea



¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.25 (br s, 1H), 8.89 (br s, 2H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56–7.24 (m, 9H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (br s, 2H), 3.41 (br s, 3H), 2.85 (br s, 3H), 2.30–2.19 (m, 11H). MS (ES+, *m/z*) 629 (M+H).

Example 46

Phenyl 4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methanesulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenylcarbamate

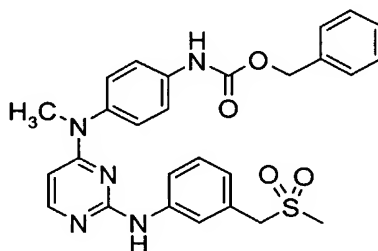


Phenylchloroformate (16 μ L, 0.13 mmol) was injected into a stirred solution of Intermediate Example 6 (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). The reaction stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. A saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate was added drop-wise to the reaction solution resulting in a tan suspension. The suspension was filtered and air-dried. The reaction yielded 45 mg of a tan powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.38 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, 2H), 7.66 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 2H), 7.42 (t, 2H), 7.30-7.15 (m, 6H), 6.91 (d, 1H), 5.76 (d, 1H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 504 (M+H).

Unless otherwise indicated, the compounds of Examples 47-48 were prepared according to the general procedures set forth above in Example 46.

Example 47

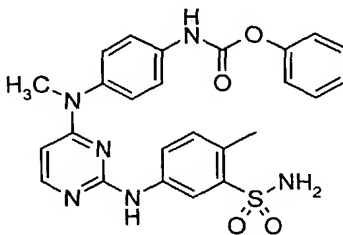
Benzyl-4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenylcarbamate



^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, 2H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.55 (d, 2H), 7.48-7.31 (m, 5H), 7.29-7.15 (m, 3H), 6.91 (d, 1H), 5.76 (d, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 518 (M+H).

Example 48

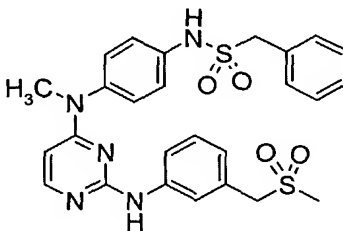
Phenyl-4-[(2-{[3-(aminosulfonyl)-4-methylphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenylcarbamate



¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.38 (s, 1H), 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, 1H), 7.71 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.44 (t, 2H), 7.30-7.10 (m, 8H), 5.73 (d, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 505 (M+H).

Example 49

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-1-phenylmethanesulfonamide

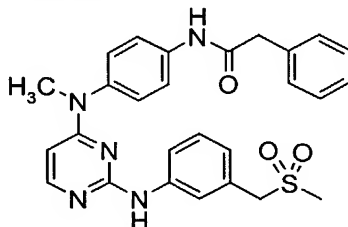


Phenylmethanesulfonyl chloride (20 mg, 0.10 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of Intermediate Example 6 (30 mg, 0.07 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). The reaction stirred at room temperature for 15 hrs. Saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added drop-wise until the reaction became a tan suspension. The suspension aggregated into a yellow oil with continued stirring. The reaction product was partitioned between ethyl acetate and distilled water. The organic fraction was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The crude oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (1-2% methanol/methylene chloride) and lyophilized (acetonitrile/water) to yield 9 mg of a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 9.26 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.34 (m,

3H), 7.32–7.18 (m, 6H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 5.78 (d, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.15 (d, 1H), 2.90 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 538 (M+H).

Example 50

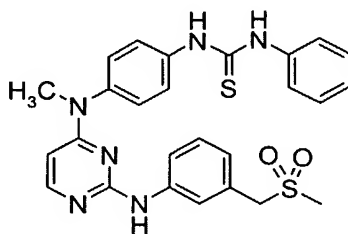
- 5 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-2-phenylacetamide



Phenylmethaneacetyl chloride (22 μ L, 0.17 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (23 μ L, 0.13 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of Intermediate Example 6 (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) in methylene chloride (2 mL). The reaction stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was concentrated to a residue and purified by silica gel chromatography (Gradient: 60 – 100% ethyl acetate/hexanes). Trituration of the purified fractions (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) produced a white suspension, which was filtered and yielded 12 mg of a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.31 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.25 (d, 3H), 7.20 (t, 1H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 5.78 (d, 1H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 3.65 (s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.89 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 502 (M+H).

Example 51

- 20 *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylthiourea

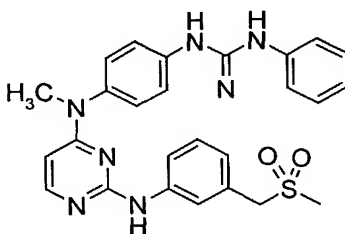


25 Phenylisothiocyanate (16 μ L, 0.13 mmol) was injected into a stirred solution of Intermediate Example 6 (50 mg, 0.13 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). The reaction

stirred at room temperature for 4 hr and was then diluted in 4 mL 2N ammonia in methanol. A saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate was added drop-wise to the reaction solution resulting in a white suspension. The suspension was filtered, washed with water and air-dried. The reaction yielded 22 mg of a white powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.90 (d, 2H), 9.29 (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 7.48 (d, 2H), 7.38-7.18 (m, 5H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 5.82 (d, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 2.91 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 519 (M+H).

Example 52

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylguanidine



A solution of sodium periodate (22 mg, 0.10 mmol) in distilled water (1 mL) was added drop-wise to a stirred suspension of *N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylthiourea (40 mg, 0.08 mmol), anhydrous DMF (1 mL), distilled water (1 mL) and ammonium hydroxide (15 μ L, 30% in water). The reaction was heated to 80°C for one hour. The reaction was cooled to room temperature. Sodium hydroxide (2 mL, 1N) was added and the reaction stirred for 30 min. The reaction was partitioned between water and methylene chloride and the organic fraction was dried over sodium sulfate. The organic was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Gradient: first, 60 – 100% ethyl acetate/hexanes, then, 0 – 15% methanol/ethyl acetate). The fractions containing the desired product were combined, concentrated and lyophilized (acetonitrile/water). Purification/lyophilization provided 15 mg of an off-white solid. *R*_f = 0.05 (10% methanol/ethyl acetate). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.31 (br.s, 1H), 8.16 (br.s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, 2H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.58 (br.s, 1H), 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 7.03-6.74 (m, 3H),

5.80 (br.s, 1H), 5.22 (br.s, 1H), 5.12 (br.s, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H). MS (ES+, m/z) 502 (M+H).

BIOLOGICAL DATA

5

Tie2 fluorescence polarization kinase activity assay: (TIE2-FP)

Activation of recombinant Tie2 activation:

Recombinant GST-Tie2 was activated by incubating the enzyme in 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 12mM MgCl₂, 100mM NaCl, 20μM sodium vanadate, 1mM DTT and 300μM ATP at room temperature for 2 hours. The activation mixture was then passed through a NAP-25 desalting column (Pharmacia Biotech cat. no. 17-0852-02) to remove the free ATP. The activated enzyme was stored as aliquots at -80°C in 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 and 100mM NaCl.

Assay conditions:

The final assay conditions were 50mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 5% DMSO (when screening compounds), 200μM ATP, 5mM MgCl₂, 1mM DTT, 50μM sodium vanadate, 1nM activated enzyme, and 200μM peptide. IC₅₀'s of compounds were measured under subsaturating ATP (200μM) and varying concentrations of activated Tie2 and peptide substrate (RFWKYEFWR-OH; MW 1873 Da, TFA salt). Panvera Anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Cat#P2840) and PTK Green Tracer (Cat#P2842) were used to detect the phosphorylated peptide. Polarization was measured on a TECAN Polarion in 138-second cycles for 30 minutes at room temperature. IC₅₀'s were then determined from the % polarization using normal calculation methods. Results are indicated below.

VEGF-R2 enzyme assay (VEGF-E)

The VEGF enzyme assay used the LANCE method (Wallac) and GST-VEGFR2, baculovirus expressed recombinant constructs of the intracellular domains of human TIE2 tagged by GST. The method measured the ability of the purified enzymes to

catalyse the transfer of the γ -phosphate from ATP onto tyrosine residues in a biotinylated synthetic peptide, (biotin-aminoheptyl-EEEEYFELVAKKKK-NH₂). This peptide phosphorylation was detected using the following procedure: GST-VEGFR2 was incubated for 40-60 mins at room temperature with 75 μ M ATP, 5 mM MgCl₂,
5 0.1mM DTT, 0.1mg/mL BSA and the test compound (diluted from a 10 mM stock in DMSO for desired concentration) in 100 mM HEPES buffer. The reaction was stopped by the addition of EDTA (final concentration 50 mM). Streptavidin linked-APC (allophycocyanin, Molecular Probe) and Europium-labeled anti-phosphorylated tyrosine antibody (Wallac) were then added at the final concentration of 15nM and
10 1nM, respectively. The APC signal was measured using an ARVO multilabel counter (Wallac Berthold, Japan). The percent inhibition of activity was calculated relative to blank control wells. The concentration of test compound that inhibits 50% of activity (IC₅₀) was interpolated using nonlinear regression (Levenberg-Marquardt) and the equation, $y = V_{max} (1 - x / (K + x)) + Y_2$, where "K" was equal to the IC₅₀. The IC₅₀ values
15 were converted to pIC₅₀ values, i.e., -log IC₅₀ in Molar concentration. The results are represented in Table 1 below.

VEGF-driven cellular proliferation assay: BrdU incorporation assay (VEGF-C)

20

Human umbilical cord endothelial cells (HUVEC, Clonetics, CC2519) were passaged in Type I collagen-coated 100-mm petridishes in EGM-MV medium (Clonetics, CC3125) at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂, 95% air incubator. (HUVEC passaged more than 6 times in vitro were discarded and not subjected to assaying.)

25

The cells were harvested using trypsin/EDTA, counted using a haemocytometer and plated at 5000 cells/well in a Type I-collagen coated 96-well plate (Becton Dickinson, 354407) in M199 medium (Gibco BRL, 12340-030) containing 5% FBS (Hyclone, A 1115-L) and gentamicin (at 50 μ g/ml, Gibco BRL). After incubation overnight at 37°C, the media were replaced with 100 μ l of M199 serum-free medium containing
30 compounds at various concentrations with 0.6% DMSO and gentamicin. The compounds were diluted in serum-free M199 medium from 10mM stock solutions prepared in 100% DMSO. After a 30 min incubation at 37°C, the cells were fed with

100 μ l of serum-free M199 medium containing gentamicin, 0.2% culture-grade bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma A1993) and 20 ng/ml of VEGF (R&D systems, 293-VE) or 0.6 ng/ml of basic FGF (R&D systems, 233-FB), and cultured at 37°C for another 24 h. The cells were pulsed with bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU at 10 μ M in serum-free M199) at 37°C for an additional 24 h. The incorporation of BrdU into the proliferating HUVEC were analyzed using BrdU Cell Proliferation ELISA (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, 1647229) according to the manufacturer's protocols. The optical density at 450 nm was measured with a multilabel counter (ARVO SX, Wallac). The percent inhibition of cell growth was calculated relative to blank control wells. The concentration of test compound that inhibits 50% of cell growth (IC_{50}) was interpolated using nonlinear regression (Levenberg-Marquardt) and the equation, $y = V_{max} (1 - x / (K + x)) + Y_2$, where "K" was equal to the IC_{50} . The IC_{50} values were converted to pIC_{50} values, i.e., $-\log IC_{50}$ in Molar concentration. The results are represented in Table 1 below.

TABLE I

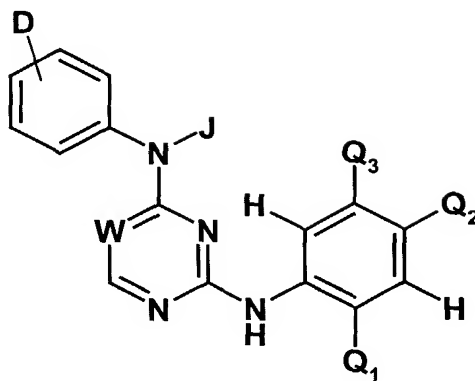
Ex. No	TIE2-FP	VEGF-E	VEGF-C
1	+++	+++	+++
2	+++	+++	+++
3	+++	+++	+++
4	+++	+++	+++
5	+++	+++	+++
6	+++	+++	+++
7	+++	+++	+++
8	+++	+++	+++
9	+++	+++	+++
10	+++	+++	+++
11	+++	+++	+++
12	+++	+++	+++
13	+++	+++	+++
14	+++	+++	+++
15	+++	+++	+++
16	++	+++	+++
17	+++	+++	+++
18	+++	+++	+++
19	+++	+++	+++
20	+++	+++	+++
21	+++	+++	+++

+ = pIC₅₀ of 5.0 – 6.0; ++ = pIC₅₀ of 6.0 – 7.0; +++ = pIC₅₀ of > 7.0;

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound of Formula (I):



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

W is N or C-R, wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or cyano;

J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, aralkyl, cyanoalkyl,
-(CH₂)_pC=CH(CH₂)_tH, -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

p is 1, 2, or 3;

t is 0 or 1;

D is -N(H)(X);

X is the group defined by -(X₁)-(X₂)_q-(X₃) wherein

X₁ is C(O) or C(S) and q is 1 or

X₁ is -C(O) or -S(O)₂ and q is 0,

X₂ is N(H) or O, and

X_3 is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or

alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$,

X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, $-CN$, $-NR^1R^2$, $N(H)C(O)R^1$, $N(H)C(O)OR^1$, $N(H)C(O)NR^1R^2$, $N(H)S(O)_2R^1$, OR^1 , $OC(O)R^1$, $C(O)R^1$, SR^1 , $-S(O)R^1$, $S(O)_2R^1R^2$, -or $S(O)_2NR^1R^2$, where,

R^1 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-OR^1$, $-SR^1$, $-S(O)_2R^1$, $-S(O)R^1$, or $C(O)R^1$;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-OR^1$, $-NR^3R^4$, $-S(O)_2R^1$, $-S(O)R^1$, or $C(O)R^1$; and

R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-OR^1$, or $-NR^3R^4$;

Q_1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, or C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy;

Q_2 is A^1 or A^2 ;

Q_3 is A^1 when Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^2 when Q_2 is A^1 ;

wherein

A^1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, $-OR^1$, and

A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein

Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR^2 and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is oxygen and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH_2NR^2 and m is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, $S(O)$, or $C(O)$; and

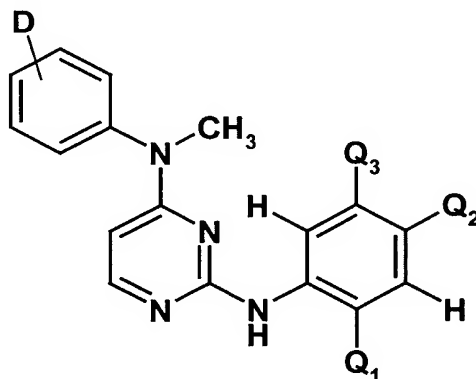
Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR^3R^4 , aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R^1 is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocyclyl, and $-NR^3R^4$;

R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-S(O)_2R^5$, and $-C(O)R^5$; and

R^5 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl.

2. A compound of Formula (II):



(II)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

D is $-N(H)(X)$;

X is the group defined by $-(X_1)-(X_2)_q-(X_3)$ wherein

X_1 is $C(O)$ or $C(S)$ and q is 1, or

X_1 is $-C(O)$ or $-S(O)_2$ and q is 0,

X_2 is $N(H)$ or O, and

X_3 is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or

alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$,

X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, $-CN$, -

$\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)C(O)R}''$, $\text{N(H)C(O)OR}''$, $\text{N(H)C(O)NR}'\text{R}'$, $\text{N(H)S(O)}_2\text{R}''$, OR'' ,
 $\text{OC(O)R}''$, $\text{C(O)R}''$, SR'' , $-\text{S(O)R}'''$, $\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}''' \text{R}'''$, -or $\text{S(O)}_2\text{NR}'\text{R}'$, where,
 R' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{SR}^1$, $-\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S(O)R}^1$, or C(O)R^1 ;
 R'' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-\text{OR}^1$, $-\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$, $-\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}^1$, $-\text{S(O)R}^1$, or C(O)R^1 ; and
 R''' is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-\text{OR}^1$, or $-\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$;

Q_1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_2 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkyl, C_1 - C_2 alkoxy, or C_1 - C_2 haloalkoxy;

Q_2 is A^1 or A^2 ;

Q_3 is A^1 when Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^2 when Q_2 is A^1 ;

wherein

A^1 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, $-\text{OR}^1$, and

A^2 is the group defined by $-(\text{Z})_m-(\text{Z}^1)-(\text{Z}^2)$, wherein

Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR^2 and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is oxygen and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH_2NR^2 and m is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is S(O)_2 , S(O) , or C(O) ; and

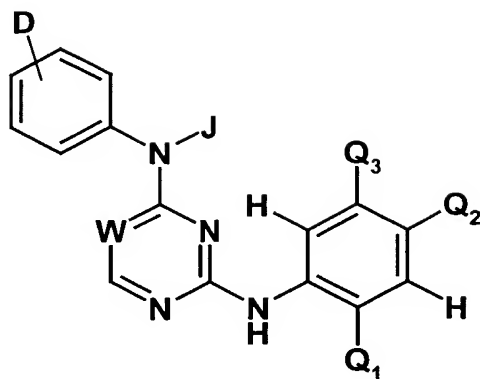
Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR^3R^4 , aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R^1 is hydrogen, heterocyclyl, and $-\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$;

R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-\text{S(O)}_2\text{R}^5$, and $-\text{C(O)R}^5$; and

R^5 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl.

3. A compound of Formula (I):



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

W is N or C-R, wherein R is hydrogen, halogen, or cyano;

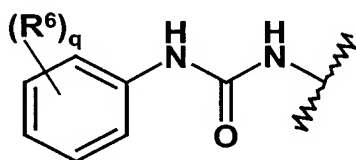
J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, aralkyl, cyanoalkyl,

-(CH₂)_pC=CH(CH₂)_tH, -(CH₂)_pC≡C(CH₂)_tH, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

p is 1, 2, or 3;

t is 0 or 1;

D is



q is 1, 2, or 3;

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ haloalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, or C₁-C₂ haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is O and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, $S(O)$, or $C(O)$; and

Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR^3R^4 , aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, $-S(O)_2R^5$, and $-C(O)R^5$;

R^5 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, or C_3 - C_7 cycloalkyl; and

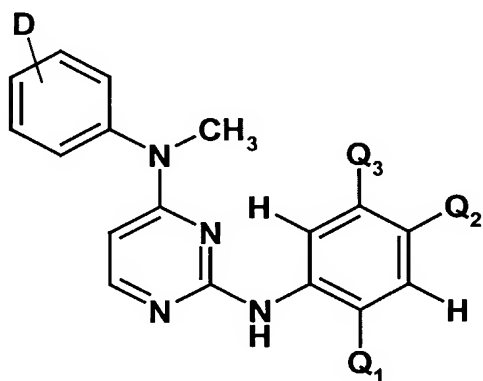
R^6 is the group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, wherein

X_4 is $C(H)_2$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR^7R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)R^7$, $-N(H)C(O)OR^7$, $-N(H)C(O)NR^7R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2R^7$, $N(H)S(O)_2NR^7R^7$, $-OC(O)R^7$, $OC(O)NR^7R^7$, $-C(O)R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-SR^7$, $-S(O)R^7$, $S(O)_2R^7R^7$, -or $S(O)_2NR^7R^7$; and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylamino, aralkylamino, aryl or heteroaryl.

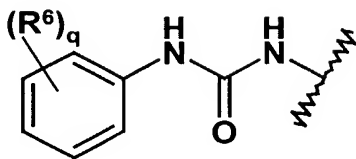
4. A compound of formula (II):



or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof:

wherein:

D is



q is 1, 2, or 3;

Q₁ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ haloalkyl, C₁-C₂ alkyl, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, or C₁-C₂ haloalkoxy;

Q₂ is A¹ or A²;

Q₃ is A¹ when Q₂ is A² and Q₃ is A² when Q₂ is A¹;

wherein

A¹ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₃ alkyl, C₁-C₃ haloalkyl, -OR¹, and

A² is the group defined by -(Z)_m-(Z¹)-(Z²), wherein

Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or

Z is NR² and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is O and m is 0 or 1, or

Z is CH₂NR² and m is 0 or 1;

Z¹ is S(O)₂, S(O), or C(O); and

Z² is C₁-C₄ alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, NR³R⁴, aryl, arylamino, aralkyl, aralkoxy, or heteroaryl;

R², R³, and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, -S(O)₂R⁵, and -C(O)R⁵;

R⁵ is C₁-C₆ alkyl, or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; and

R⁶ is the group defined by -(X₄)_z-(X₅), wherein

X₄ is C(H)₂ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, -NR⁷R⁷, -N(H)C(O)R⁷, -N(H)C(O)OR⁷, -N(H)C(O)NR⁷R⁷, N(H)S(O)₂R⁷, N(H)S(O)₂NR⁷R⁷, -OC(O)R⁷, OC(O)NR⁷R⁷, -C(O)R⁷, -C(O)NR⁷R⁷, -SR⁷, -S(O)R⁷, S(O)₂R⁷R⁷, -or S(O)₂NR⁷R⁷; and

R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkylamino, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylamino, aralkylamino, aryl or heteroaryl.

5. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein W is N.
6. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein W is C-R.
7. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein W is C-R and R is hydrogen.
8. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein J is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, cyanoalkyl, or $-(CH_2)_pC\equiv C(CH_2)_tH$.
9. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein J is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, cyanomethyl, or $-(CH_2)_pC\equiv C(CH_2)_tH$, wherein p is 1 and t is 0.
10. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein J is methyl.
11. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein D is $-N(H)X$, wherein X is the group defined by $-(X_1)-(X_2)_q-(X_3)$ and X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H), q is 1, and X₃ is alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl, or alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, or heteroaryl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, where X₄ is $-(CH_2)_z$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, -or $S(O)_2NR'R'$.
12. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein D is $-N(H)X$, wherein X is the group defined by $-(X_1)-(X_2)_q-(X_3)$ and X₁ is C(O), X₂ is N(H), q is 1, and X₃ is aryl or aryl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, where X₄ is $-(CH_2)_z$ where z is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and X₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, -or $S(O)_2NR'R'$.

13. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein D is $-N(H)X$, wherein X is the group defined by $-(X_1)-(X_2)_q-(X_3)$ and X_1 is C(O), X_2 is N(H), q is 1, and X_3 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, where X_4 is $-(CH_2)_z$ where z is 0 and X_5 is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, -or $S(O)_2NR'R'$.

14. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_1 is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₂ alkyl or C₁-C₂ alkoxy.

15. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_1 is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy.

16. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^1 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen, halogen, or C₁-C₃ haloalkyl and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or Z is NR^2 and m is 0 or 1, or Z is CH_2NR^2 and m is 0 or 1; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, S(O), or C(O); and Z^2 is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR^3R^4 and wherein R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

17. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^1 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$; and Z^2 is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

18. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_2 is A^1 and Q_3 is A^2 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen, halogen, or C₁-C₃ alkyl and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH₂ and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3, or Z is NR^2 and m is 0 or 1, or Z is CH_2NR^2 and m is 0 or 1; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$, S(O), or C(O); and Z^2 is C₁-C₄ alkyl or NR^3R^4 , and wherein R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

19. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q_2 is A^1 and Q_3 is A^2 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen, methyl, or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$; and Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

20. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X_1 is $C(O)$, X_2 is $-N(H)$, X_3 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, where X_4 is $-(CH_2)_z$ where z is 0 and X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, -or $S(O)_2NR'R'$, Q_1 is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy, Q_2 is A^2 and Q_3 is A^1 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$; and Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

21. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein X_1 is $C(O)$, X_2 is $-N(H)$, X_3 is phenyl or phenyl substituted with at least one group defined by $-(X_4)_z-(X_5)$, where X_4 is $-(CH_2)_z$ where z is 0 and X_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, hydroxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, halo, CN, $-NR'R'$, $N(H)C(O)R''$, $N(H)C(O)OR''$, $N(H)C(O)NR'R'$, $N(H)S(O)_2R''$, OR'' , $OC(O)R''$, $C(O)R''$, SR'' , $-S(O)R'''$, $S(O)_2R'''R'''$, -or $S(O)_2NR'R'$, Q_1 is hydrogen, chlorine, methyl, or methoxy, Q_2 is A^1 and Q_3 is A^2 , wherein A^1 is hydrogen, methyl, or chlorine and A^2 is the group defined by $-(Z)_m-(Z^1)-(Z^2)$, wherein Z is CH_2 and m is 0, 1, 2, or 3; Z^1 is $S(O)_2$; and Z^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl or NR^3R^4 , wherein R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, or amino.

22. A compound as claimed in claim 1, selected from the group consisting of:
 3-{[4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}-amino)pyrimidin-2-yl] amino}benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-(methyl{4-[[{4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}amino}carbonyl]amino}phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-2-yl} amino} benzenesulfonamide;

3-[[4-{methyl[4-{{[(4-phenoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl]amino}-pyrimidin-2-yl]amino] benzenesulfonamide;

3-[[4-{methyl[4-{{[(3-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl]amino}pyrimidin-2-yl]amino] benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[4-{{[(2-chlorobenzyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino] benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[4-{{[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino] benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[4-{{[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

N-(3-chlorophenyl)-*N'*-{4-[[2-{{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl](methyl)amino}phenyl}urea;

3-{{4-[[4-{{[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl](methyl)amino]-pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[4-[[anilino]carbonyl]amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[4-[[{2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl}-(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

N-(3-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-{{4-[[methylsulfonyl]methyl]phenyl}amino]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride;

N-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-{{4-[[methylsulfonyl]methyl]phenyl}amino]pyrimidin-4-yl}amino}phenyl)urea hydrochloride;

3-{{4-[[3-[[{2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl]amino]phenyl}-(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

3-{{4-[[3-{{[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino}phenyl](methyl)amino]-pyrimidin-2-yl}amino]benzenesulfonamide;

3-({4-[[3-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

N-{4-[(2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]urea;

N-{4-[(2-{[5-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methyl)amino]phenyl}-*N'*-(3-fluorophenyl)urea;

4-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

4-({4-[[4-({[(3-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

4-{4-(methyl{4-[(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl-amino}pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]urea;

N-(2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-5-yl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

N-butyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

4-({4-[[4-({[(3-fluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

4-({4-[[4-({[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl}amino)phenyl](methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

4-({4-[[4-({[2-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl}(methyl)amino]pyrimidin-2-yl}amino)benzenesulfonamide;

4-{4-(methyl{4-[(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino}carbonyl)amino]phenyl-amino}pyrimidin-2-yl}amino}benzenesulfonamide;

N-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)urea;

N-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)

pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-(2-phenylethyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea;

N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-(4-acetylphenyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-phenylurea;

N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-cyclohexyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-propylurea;

N-isopropyl-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-(tert-butyl)-*N'*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)urea;

N-[3-({4-([4-({3-chlorophenyl)amino}carbonyl)amino)phenyl](methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl]amino)benzyl]methanesulfonamide;

2-[4-({4-([4-({(ethylamino)carbonyl)amino}phenyl)(methyl)amino)pyrimidin-2-yl]amino)phenyl]-*N*-methylethanesulfonamide;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-{4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl]phenyl}urea;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenyl)-*N'*-{4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]phenyl}urea;

phenyl-4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenylcarbamate;

benzyl-4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino} phenylcarbamate;

phenyl-4-[(2-{[3-(aminosulfonyl)-4-methylphenyl]amino}pyrimidin-4-yl)(methylamino)phenylcarbamate;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-1-phenylmethanesulfonamide;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-2-phenylacetamide;

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylthiourea; and

N-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylguanidine;

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

23. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising: a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof and one or more of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents and excipients.

24. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, further comprising at least one additional anti-neoplastic agent.

25. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, further comprising an additional agent which inhibits angiogenesis.

26. A method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 23, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the disorder is cancer.
28. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof for use in therapy.
29. Use of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a disorder mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity.
30. The use of claim 29, wherein the disorder is cancer.
31. A method of treating cancer in a mammal, comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof.
32. The method of claim 31, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one additional anti-cancer therapy.
33. The method of claim 32, wherein the additional anti-cancer therapy is administered concomitantly with the administration of the compound, salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22.
34. The method of claim 32, wherein the additional anti-cancer therapy is administered after the administration of the compound, salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22.
35. The method of claim 32, wherein the additional anti-cancer therapy is administered before the administration of the compound, salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22.

36. A method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being mediated by at least one of inappropriate TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity, comprising: administering to said mammal therapeutically effective amounts of (i) a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof and (ii) an agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of platelet derived growth factor receptor.

38. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of epidermal growth factor receptor.

39. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of the erbB2 receptor.

40. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of a VEGF receptor.

41. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of the TIE-2 receptor.

42. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of the epidermal growth factor receptor and erbB2.

43. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of at least two of the epidermal growth factor receptor, erbB2, and erbB4.

44. The method of claim 36, wherein the agent to inhibit growth factor receptor function inhibits the function of the VEGF receptor and the TIE-2 receptor.

45. The method of claim 36, wherein the disorder is cancer.

46. A method of treating a disorder in a mammal, said disorder being characterized by inappropriate angiogenesis, comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the inappropriate angiogenesis results from at least one of inappropriate VEGFR1, VEGFR2, VEGFR3 or TIE-2 activity.

48. The method of claim 46, wherein the inappropriate angiogenesis results from inappropriate VEGFR2 and TIE-2 activity.

49. The method of claim 46, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a VEGFR2 inhibitor.

50. The method of claim 46, wherein the compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17 inhibits TIE-2 and VEGFR-2 activity.

51. The method of claim 46, wherein the disorder is cancer.

52. Use of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 22, or a salt, solvate, or a physiologically functional derivative thereof in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of a disorder characterized by inappropriate angiogenesis.

53. The compound:

N-methyl-*N*-(4-{methyl[2-({3-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl}amino)pyrimidin-4-yl]amino}phenyl)-*N'*-phenylurea; or

a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No

PCT/US 03/03816

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D239/48 A61K31/505 A61P35/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00 39101 A (ASTRAZENECA) 6 July 2000 (2000-07-06) claims	1, 23-25
A	WO 00 12485 A (ZENECA) 9 March 2000 (2000-03-09) claims	1, 23-25



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 June 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/06/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Francois, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 03/03816

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 26,27,31 to 51 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

mation on patent family members

Internat I Application No

PCT/US 03/03816

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0039101	A	06-07-2000	AU 1874300 A	31-07-2000
			BR 9916590 A	23-10-2001
			CA 2352896 A1	06-07-2000
			CN 1335838 T	13-02-2002
			EP 1140860 A1	10-10-2001
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WO 0012485	A	09-03-2000	AU 5438299 A	21-03-2000
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